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VOL. XII NO. 160 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th July	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15992
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65. & £ 62.	£ 60, & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov. ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,, ..	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,, ..	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		3,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	3,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,698
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,690
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
9th July..	BARPETA ·	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 12-15 P. M.
9th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 4.15 P. M.
11th ..	..VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5845	1st July	12th July.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st July,
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5961	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	28th June	9th July
*Sumatra Maru	K. Saito	5750	14th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	28th July	9th Aug.
*Amur Maru		7770	10th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7790	8th Aug.	8th Sept

* Calling at Hongkong.

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
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Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
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SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
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No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
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A R10490

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A R10746

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A 20074

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A 20078

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N R10489

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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtury Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following resolution of the voluntary winding up of the Company has been passed by the Shareholders in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th June, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and has also been confirmed by the Shareholders in the subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 3rd July, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

"That the Company cannot by reason of its heavy liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the Company voluntarily."

For the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd.,
Per pro. Gokuldas K. Parekh & Co.,
Agents.
M. C. MEHTA.
20079

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King. Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS MEGHJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, landed proprietor, residing at Luhar Chawl, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

DWARKADAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Luhana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Hanuman Gully without the Fort, the duly constituted attorney of Premji Purshottam of Halai Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, the sole reversionary heir of the deceased, residing at Jamkhambhalia. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The twentieth day of June, 1924.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C20077

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of filling in a portion of the low lying ground at the Haines Road Hindu Cemetery will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) TUESDAY, 15th day of July, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1924.
C 20075

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kader pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of additional security dated 25th February, 1924. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Falkland Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (166) one hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 5590, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 2179, 2087, and Street Nos. 214-218, and 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or about the East by the property of Rehmathai, widow of Moosa Karmally, on or towards the West by the Falkland Road, 1st Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Purshottam Narayan and which said premises bear Cadastral No. 802 Girgaon Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay July 8th 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable teak and blackwood open carved and plain artistic designed household furniture by Robert Benjamin, and others. Schiedmayer's Banjo, Grand Piano, cabinet gramophone, carpets, old blackwood carved furniture, full size Chesterfield suite, ice box, silverware, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Under instructions from C.D. Swinhoe, Deputy Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, and others, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, 12th day of July, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) in Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, specially made to order houshold and office furniture of various designs, consisting of sliding, dining table, chairs, sideboards, to match, dinner, wagon, dumbwaiter, English ice box, rich carpets, handsome drawing room cabinet, full size tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, Schiedmayer's Banjo, grand piano, American roll top office tables, Electric table fans, hall lamps, old blackwood open carved cupboards, mirror-back hat-stands, writing table and chairs, ladies' dressing table and almyrahs to match marble top tables, music teapoys, clock vases, ornaments, glass crockery, platedware etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Saturday Next.
FIRST PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.
THE LAUGHTER LEADER
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GRANDMA'S BOY
HIS FIRST 'SUPER' PRODUCTION IN 5 REELS.
FIVE REELS OF JOY
Something new for LLOYD—
The romance of a "Milksop."
You'll laugh at LLOYD!
You'll love his Grandma!
The story is a surprise. THE FINISH IS A ROAR-SOME JOY IN "GRANDMA'S BOY."
Pathe Pictorial
A SCREEN MAGAZINE
"FELIX"
THE INIMITABLE FILM CAT.
SEE HOW FELIX Keeps on Walking.
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING
DERBY 1924
HOW SANSOVINO WON.
Time:—6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
Matinee every Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday 4-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 2, Rs. 1-12, Re. 1, As. 7, and As. 4.
Plus Tax.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD
TO-NIGHT
Penultimate Episodes of
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The world's greatest Serial Star
RUTH ROLAND
also
MONTY BANKS
IN
PEACEFUL ALLEY
Comedy in 2 Reels.
TIME:
Daily 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee every Sat—Sunday and Bank Holiday 3-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Sho at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents
Majestic Film Co.'s
NAND-BATRISI,
A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

Lovers of Art and Seekers of Pleasure
Insist on Seeing To-Night
SATEE PADMINEE
The Super-Jewel Picture of 'Maharashtra'
At Your Pet Cinema. **NOVELTY** Phone No. 40106.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEAERT.

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"BROADWAY ROSE"
Featuring MAE MURRAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A DOLL'S HOUSE"
Featuring NAZIMOVA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE MAN OF THE FOREST"
Featuring ROBERT MCKIM-CLAIRE ADAMS.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, Map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business and Marriage prospects etc. Rs. 1/8/-. One year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1/4/-. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Testimonials highest. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAM, Kasimkotu, Vizag Dt. (S. India).
10736

TYRE LEVERS

Two New Good Designs.
Some designs appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle."

No. 8 "Periect" Tyre Too. A short straight iron that is very handy when working on Clincher Tyres, 8½ inches long.
As. 8 each.
Rs. 5-8 dozen.

No. 5 "Perfect" Tyre Lever, 11¼ inches long. Easy to handle. A Powerful tool for removing and replacing Clincher Tyres. Impossible to pinch the inner tube.
Re. 1-0 each.
Rs. 10-8 dozen.

THE
ADVANCE MOTOR Co
Auto Specialists,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire: "Automotive." 'Phone: 26106

THE LOOSE CHANGE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR
HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME
helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY with
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E.I.R.

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COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE GOODS AND YARN

MANCHESTER, June 18.

Our report this week covers a period of restricted activity in the cloth and yarn market, but though it has been a short week it has not been wholly an idle one. Only a slow start was made on Monday. It appeared from the general lassitude that prevailed that no useful accumulation of inquiry or business had occurred during the Whitsuntide closure.

On Tuesday, however, the market resumed its accustomed briskness of aspect, and a fairly large inquiry was dealt with by manufacturers. Most of the regular sources of demand furnished opportunities of business, India being the most frequently mentioned. Results, however, were not immediately forthcoming, and the yarn marked gained no impetus from the covering of contracts. The burden of makers' complaints was the old one of too low limits. When they had cut prices to the bone they were more or less out where India and China business was under negotiation. For the former market the inquiries covered grey and white shirtings, bleaching cloths of the lighter sorts, alpacas, pongees, and printers, and for the time of the year the weights named were not small. Sales, however, were meagre for both markets, the clearances for Shanghai and Hong Kong being almost negligible. Some of the other Far Eastern outlets also contributed inquiries, some of which proved useful, and isolated transactions were reported for Egypt and Constantinople. Buying for West Africa, Morocco, and South America was also mentioned, but business with the Continent, and especially with Germany, shows a distinct falling off.

As the Board of Trade returns show, we have been doing a large trade with Germany recently. The May figures were over 6 3/4 millions weight of yarn, and a cloth yardage of nearly 10½ millions. This is not being maintained, however, owing to the tight financial position. Payments are not being duly made against contracts, and as credit has been exhausted deliveries are being stopped.

The yarn market shows no tendency to revival in tone, and so far as spinners of American twist and weft are concerned the position is becoming distinctly serious, if it has not already become so. Home demand is far from brisk, and export qualities are only bid for at ruinous rates. Contracts for forward delivery continue to be placed on a new crop price basis, and this is the chief feature of the week's yarn business.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, June 18.

The market for linseed oil has been very firm on reports that America is a buyer of oil for July/August shipment, and a sharp advance in price has ensued. Raw oil is held for £38 10s and upwards for spot and June delivery, and £38 for July/August. Home demand has continued to be good both for early and late delivery. Cotton oils have continued in poor demand, trade with the Continent having fallen away. Some business has, however, been done with soapmakers in technical which is now quoted £39, while crude Egyptian offers freely at £38 5s naked ex Hull mill. There is little or no change to report in regard to other edible oils.

In the oilseed section linseed has been a firm market and a large business has been done. Plate has advanced to £18 2s 6d for seed afloat, and £18 has been paid for May/June shipments. A fair amount of attention has also been given to Calcutta linseed, London paying £19 15s for May/June. Cottonseed has been very slow indeed and sellers are ready to accept lower figures, Sakellaridis now quoting £11 15s June loading and Bombay £9 15s spot. For soya beans to Avonmouth £11 15s is reported paid for August/September.

COAL.

CARDIFF, June 18.

The Welsh steam coal market is being quietly supported at its recent level, and while no great volume of business is passing the tone is a shade better, principally among the better-class coals. This improved tone is largely due to the loss of output over the recent holidays, and as arrears of deliveries to buyers are made good some slight reaction in the market is not unlikely. Business with the Continent moves slowly. Trade with South America is fair, but not up to average. In other directions buyers appear indifferent.

In the Admiralty section collieries are well booked for early loading, and at from 27s 6d to 28s prices are steadily firm for best large, with seconds fairly good in tone at 6d less. In Monmouthshire coals black veins are a good feature. Collieries are very well booked, and prices are steadily firm at 27s. Western Valleys meet a good business, but collieries cannot move prices to better levels than 26s–26s 6d.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is a Memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June 1924:—

Net Profit for the half year ended 30th June 1924	Rs. 78,81,600
Brought forward from 31st December 1923	Rs. 10,21,200
Total	Rs. 89,02,800
Distribution:—	
Dividend declared for the half year at 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing Rs.	45,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund ... Rs.	12,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds Rs.	5,00,000
Transferred to Premises A/c. ... Rs.	5,00,000
Carried Forward ..... Rs.	21,52,800
Total ..... Rs.	89,02,800

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 555.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. Frcs 615.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 605.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 133½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33
London—Paris Frcs. 86.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.39
London—Brussels Frcs. 97.70.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull Market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	..
Japan	138
Singapore	166 1/2

Tone.—Market Steady

London, July 5.

Rents 3 percent. ...	52 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) ...	34 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence ...	34 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet—Absence of demand.	
Interest day of loans ...	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans ...	2 1/2
4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.	
DISCOUNT ,BANK OF ENGLAND RATE:—	
Silver—Foreign mined ...	66 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, July 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£88
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 92 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	£101 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent	£ 56 8/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£ 47 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	£ 66 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	£ 56 7/8

STOCKS.

London, July 5.

Conversion Loan ...	£ 77 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£101 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent. ...	£113

EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.

On London at Paris...Francs	85.80

LONDON, July 5.

Exchange on London in Paris	85.80
Exchange on London in Italy	101.72

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.31
Christiania	32.40
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	24.28
Belgium	97.50
Athens	253.50
Prague	148.25

Cuban Sugar July sellers 19/6

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4

5 per cent Rentes 24

BULLION.

Bombay, July 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/10.

London, July 5.

Bar gold ready s. 95.4
Silver ready d. 34.6
Silver forward d. 34.7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay July 7.

Ready:—25-8-9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	25—9—3	25—9—0	25—9—0	
Sravan	25-9-9	25—9—6	25—9—6	

Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—2—0 Gini Rani 16/2/0
Vaida.
Sravan 0—4—3 Gini King 16/2/9
Tone—Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 7.

Ready:—82—6—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	82—9—0		82-8-0	82—8—0
Sravan	82-11-0		82-10-0	82—10—0

Teji Mandi
Asad 0—10—0
Sravan 1—4—0
Vaida.
Tone-Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 7.

New York and Liverpool markets were closed on the 5th instant.

Our local market at the moment is dull and featureless and the more active monsoon conditions in the Berar have helped to develop a bearish feeling with the result that the tendency at present is towards lower prices. All the same we consider short sales as dangerous, and would prefer to remain inactive for the time being as we look for more favourable opportunities for making purchases.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning dull at Rs. 493 i.e. Rs. 10 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening one Japanese house sold and the market declined to Rs. 491½, but soon improved to Rs. 494 on jobbers, Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. Around this level Commission Houses, one Japanese House and a well-known Indore operator were free sellers which caused the values to drop to Rs. 489. Buying by prominent Shroffs lifted the prices to Rs. 490 and the market closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 487 and going down to Rs. 486 closed at Rs. 489 on buying by prominent Shroffs and Bazar operators.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 545 and improved to Rs. 548 on buying by Commission Houses. On selling by Surats and up country merchants the market eased to Rs. 545 and closed at Rs. 547½. Whilst Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 439 and going up to Rs. 461½, closed at Rs. 457 on selling by one Japanese House, F. G. Bengal July and Dec.-January were nominally quoted Rs. 507 and Rs. 413 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday last and the inquiry was very limited. About 1,500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as under:—

M. G. Oomra, Berar	1 000 bales.
M. G. Rajputana, Bengal	200 bales.

Total tenders upto date are as follows:—

M. G. Oomra Berar	1,000 bales.
M. G. Bengal	1,300 bales.
Total	2,300 bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	489
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	504
,, ,,	..Dec/Jan.	410
Fine Oomra	..July ..	545 1/2
,, ,,	..Dec./Jan.	457 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	550	535	520	505
M. G. Oomra No 3.	567	552	537	..
M. G. Broach				
M. G. Southerns				
M. G. Mathia	552	537	522	..
M. G. Khandesh	562	547	532	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	489
,, Bengal July	509
,, Dec./January	414
Fine Oomra July ..	545
,, ,, Dec./Jan. ..	457
Good Southerns June ..	
,, ,, ,, Aug/Septr ..	572

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, July 7.

New York Market 5th July was closed.

Liverpool Market 5th July was closed.

Telegraphic market advices:—4-7-1924:—Persistent scattered selling in very small market. Manchester extensive inquiry but there is uncertainty regarding prices.

5-7-1924:—Light to moderate rainfall Texas, North Texas. Central belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

WHEATS.

London, July 5.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 47/6

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 46/6

Australian July/Aug. sellers 49/-

Tone:—Dull.

Choice White Karachi July/Aug. sellers 48/6

Soft Red Karachi July/Aug. sellers 47/9.

Wheat Afloat to U. K. 2,805,000 quarters.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 7.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/4
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/5
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, July 7.

The share market remained closed to-day.

SHARES.

London, July 5.

Chartered Bank ...	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong Bank ...	£132
National Bank ...	£ 45
Eastern Bank ...	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corpn. ...	£ 12 3/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July. 7.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Forward.		Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May ..		7 14 9
Wheat, A/S		7 9 6
Linseed, May ..		13 5 3
Linseed Sept.		13 8 6
Groundnuts J/A ..		79 0 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad		82 0 0
Teelseed Gujar 85-15 J/A		17 8 0
Cotton seed J/A		5 14 6

WHEAT CARGO.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. May paid 49/3.
Baril 63½ lbs. May paid 48/3.

SEEDS.

London, July 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine July/Aug. paid £18 7/8. Steady but quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £10½ Steady but quiet.

Castorseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £27½ Firm—Shippers are asking higher prices.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Pags Tone:—£20/10 July/Aug. sellers. Foor demand
Raw Linseed O.H. Neked Spot Net
,, Months 38 5/8 July buyers
,, Tone 38/3 Sept./Dec. Buyers

NEW YORK, July 5.

Demand Bills 4.32.87

RAPESEEDS.

Firm with moderate trade.

Ferozepore Real Bold sellers for June/July £18½.

Shipment to Antwerp and for July/Aug. shipment sellers £183/8.

Toria paid for July/Aug. shipment to Rotterdam £18 3/8.

Brown Cawnpore July/Aug. sellers £18.

Yellow Gujerat £19½, quoted nominal. Quiet.

Gingally Bombay—nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July sellers 21/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/September sellers 20/10½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 20/9

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 21/1½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers 21/1½.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, July 7, 5 p.m.

Ready prices showed an improvement of 4 as. per Cwt. with limited purchase enquiries to-day's offtake including local requirements amounting to 1,800 bags.

Our Forward market has taken to a downward movement in near positions, exhibiting a drop of 6d. per Cwt. in June and June/July shipment in the price-levels prevailing on Saturday evening, the distant positions remaining more or less steady.

S. S. Howra has arrived at Karachi.

The following are the cleing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 22/12 to 22/14.
Transhipment Rs. 17/14.
Steamer Howra Sh 22/11 F.B.H.
Steamer Dongra Sh 22/10 F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh 21/10 F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Sh 21/5 F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 20/11 F.B.H.
Shipment July/August/September Sh 20/10 F.B.H.

RUBBER.

London, July 5.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure
Aug./Sept. sellers ... 11
Plantation First Latex Crepe
July ... 10 7/8

TONE—Steady.

METALS.

London, July 5.

English best Selected Copper	£64 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£60 7/8
Copper Braziers	£82 1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 7 5/8
Hard Spelter	£28 5/8
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8
TIN BLOCK	£228 1/8

BRASS.

Bombay, July 7.

Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass, English 3/4	67	0	0
Do. ,, ... 1	63	8	0
Do. ,, ... 1 1/4	63	8	0
Do. ,, ... 1 1/2	63	8	0
Do. ,, ... 1 3/4	64	0	0
Do. ,, ... 2	64	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 7.

per md	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	70	0	0
Copper 1/	68	0	0
Copper 1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	68	8	0
Copper 1 3/4	68	8	0
Copper 2/	68	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	61	0	0
Brass Bars	41	8	0
Pat Klai	63	4	0
Lead, Country	23	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4	64	0	0
,, 1	62	0	0
,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	62	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	67	0	0
American Copper 3/4	70	0	0
,, ,, to 1, 1 1/4 ..	69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

	per lb.	Rs	a.	p
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilchand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	..No. 40 /1	1	10	3
,, ...	..No. 42 /2	1	13	6
,, ...	..No. 20	1	3	6
,, ...	..No. 32	1	7	9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd July, 1924.

Cotton	1097 Bales.
Wheat	11251 cwts.
Linseed	13825 ,,
Rapeseed, etc	866 ,,
Gingallyseed	517 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	880 ,,
Castorseed	3805 ,,
Rice	1810 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	5255 ,,
Mowraseed	1997
Gram	2381 ,,
Juwar	638 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	396 ,,
Bajri	1130 ,,
Coal	1376 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, July 7.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight)34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	4
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth+Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Swan Finalay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb ..	1	6	6
Century (Bengal) per lb.	1	6	0
Pahelvan	1	5	6
Chula	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pchaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textila (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	9
Pearl	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	3	0
Black Check—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per pice	7	12	0
Cabun No 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustani	12	10	0

(Continued from column 6.)

bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Evansville for Liverpool:—2 bales wool, 23 bales goat hair, H B Rehemanbhoy and Co.

S S City of Evansville for Manchester:—10000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—70 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—40 bales wool, K Esmail; 3003 cwts myrabollams, B Damjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, V A Save; 8 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 30 bales wool, N V Velmahomed.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—25 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co Ltd; 625 cwts groundnut oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Bremen:—55 bales cotton, Sanairam Joharmall.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 103 bales wool, The Indian Cotton Waste Ltd.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Sanairam Joharmall; 1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 1437½ cwts groundnut oil cake, L Ebrahimji; 109 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp:—11 cwts karaya gum, Volkart Bros; 70 cwts gum Arabic, Narsi Mulji and Co; 50 bales hemp, Thakersey M Meghjee and Co; 912 cwts crushed bones, E Virjee and Co.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk: 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Wallace for Dieppe:—12000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—108 bales cotton, Govind V Lanke; 5 cwts ivory, A Lalji and Co.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—900 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 6.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—1 bundle gold bar, 55 bales sheep skins, 220 bales other skins, 1189 bundles wool, 48 bundles coir yarn, 51 bundles coir rope, 10 bales gunnies, 4 bags copra, 823 bags hajree, 1928 bags rice, 1950 bags gram, 59 bales C P goods, 126 bags gram dhall, 14 barrels lubricating oil, 200 bags rape seed, 70 bags M seed, 16 cases A dye, 34 bags apricots, 67 cases ressins, 1 motor car, 4 bundles old jute cloth, 178 cases kismiss, 25 bags clarek, 2 bags almond seed, 16 cases electric goods, 62 cases wine, 19 bags cummin seed, 141 bales carpets, 34 bags moghat roots, 24 bales cotton, 1 case medical store, 2 bags goat skin.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 7.

Hatipara, Aocking, Rangoon.
Reichenfels, Stevens, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Vigo, Rowntree, Hull.
Sicilia, Davis, Shanghai.
British Sailor, Main, Mahomerah.
Algic, Burkhat, New York.

S S Hatipara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatipara, 4893 tons, Captain R A Aocking, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Reichenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2919 tons, Captain Stevens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Vigo:—The Wilson Line steamer Vigo, 2203 tons, Captain G Rowntree, will sail today from harbour for Hull, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia: The P and O S N Co's China mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain M C Davis, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Algic:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Algic, 3373 tons, Captain F T Burkhat, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, July 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 China, 4161, Aden, 12/7, M M & Co.
3 Karapara 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, K'chi N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
8 Modasa 5566 U K, N F, M M & Co.
9 Hatipura, 5040, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF NF, P & O S N Co.
11 C/ Evansville 4159 K'chi N F, K N & Co.
14 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 12/7 N Y Kaisha.
15 Sicilia 4188 Japan 8/7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2582, Dunkirk, 8/7 T M & Co.
2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P. Gulf, 9/7 M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, P Gulf, 9/7, M M and Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 9/7 O S Kaisha.
13 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
K & B Africa, 2592, Genoa, 15/7 M Italiana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vasna, 2043, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
C Cl. Sinclair, 3291, Tuticorin 10/7 J F & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 11th July, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 23th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Maida due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Maneia due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 28rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 17th July, Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Isonzo due about 6th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.
Filippo Arteilo due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 7th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Voyage due about 7th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Mara due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

July 7.

S S Africa for Genoa:—440 bales cotton, Khimjee Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ital-India Cotton Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 104 bales cotton, Contts and Co; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Africa for Naples:—2000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Modasa for Hull:—225 bales bone sinews, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

S S Algic for New York:—90 cwts gum karaya, M N Shah.

S S Clan Macintyre for Rotterdam:—65

(Continued in column 5.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The monsoon strengthened materially in the Peninsula and Lower Burma and extended again in Gujrat, but weakened considerably in the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India West, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, East Central Provinces and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab two; Shillong three; Cherrapunji fourteen; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj and Berhampore three; Burdwan one; Mymensingh two; Khulna, Baltonganj and Patna one and a half; Gaya two; Surat three; Amraoti and Khandwa one and a half; Seoni two; Marmagoa and Bombay three; Ratnagiri and Karwar four; Mangalore and Calicut two and Cochin one and a half.

Forecast.—Large change.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about six hundred miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at zero hour four minutes this morning.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 7th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 7th July	
			1922	1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	3 00	13 19	24 55	27 77
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1 13	14 07	30 60	26 10
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	1 49	12 73	32 58	28 75
Byculla (J. J. Hospital	1 22	16 11	34 39	22 84

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	7	1 15	25 7	7	7 52	17 5
		13 52	27 6		20 56	19 0
Tu.	8	1 56	25 4	8	8 33	18 2
		14 28	27 1		21 44	18 10
W.	9	2 42	25 0	9	9 26	19 0
		15 7	26 7		22 45	18 7
Th.	10	3 38	24 11	10	10 37	19 11
		15 53	26 3		23 52	18 1
F.	11	6 3	25 2	11	12 4	20 9
		17 59	26 1			
Sat	12	0 1	26 0	12	18 07	16 2
		12 50	27 11		5 52	19 1
Sun.	13	8 36	27 0	13	1 59	16 6
		20 17	26 5		14 42	20 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 7TH JULY 1924, GIVING DATA FOR THE PRECEDING 24 HOURS.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the northwestern districts only. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 degrees at Hissar.

The United Province.—Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Day temperature was higher than usual at Jhansi; night temperature was almost normal in the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.44 in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.76 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the latter area: the minimum was almost normal in the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 degrees at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.15 in. of rain, Indore 0.17 in., and Surat 2.61 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Surat and in defect in Cutch and at Ahmedabad and Veraval. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Cutch and north Gujarat and the minimum lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.13 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.21 in., Khandwa 1.60 in., Amraoti 1.38 in. and Raipur 0.58 in. Skies are moderatly to heavily clouded and at Hoshangabad and Khandwa the air is dumper than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the northeast of the province and at Amraoti and the minimum at Chanda only.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 3.00 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 3.60 in., Marmagao 2.21 in. and Karwar 4.44 in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84.7 degrees (1 degree below normal) and a minimum temperature of 76.0 degrees (2 degrees below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.15 in. of rain, Poona 0.12 in., Belgaum 0.18 in., Aurangabad 0.22 in. and Hyderabad 0.44 in. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon. Temperature was almost normal except at Poona, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous on the west coast, has slightly extended in the interior of the Peninsula and has again strengthened in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Central India West, and local in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, south Gujarat and Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 1.82 in., Calicut 2.65 in., Cochin 1.41 in. and Masulipatam 0.55 inches.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar and in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,600 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 0 hour 7 minutes this morning (Indian Standard Time).

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 8TH JULY 1924, ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The monsoon continues active in Lower Burma, northeast India and on the west coast of the Peninsula, but has weakened elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Central India, the east Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Bassein one and a half inches; Mandalay, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Silchar one; Cherrapunji ten; Shillong, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Narayanganj one; Bogra two; Darjeeling one and a half; Angul two; Balasore, Ranchi, Gorakhpur, Simla one; Dalhousie three; Udaipur three-quarters; Nowgang there-quarters; Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY 1924.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	0	1.02	1.02	—1.02
Rawalpindi	0.62	3.51	2.89	—2.89
Lahore		2.67	2.62	—2.62
Hissar	1.46	2.40	0.94	—0.94
Ambala	0.51	5.71	5.20	—5.20
Delhi	1.63	4.88	3.25	—3.25
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.01	0.50	4.35	—3.85
Mainpuri		3.42	4.75	—1.33
Jhansi		0.59	7.04	—6.54
Cawnpore		3.72	5.01	—1.29
Allahabad		2.18	7.57	—5.39
Sind—				
Jacobabad		0	0.34	—0.34
Karachi		0	1.04	—1.04
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.14	0.44	3.72	—3.28
Jaipur		2.30	3 99	—1.69
Kotah		3.32	4.74	—1.42
Mount Abu	0.76	5.82	9.54	—3.72
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.07	2.65		—2.58
Dwarka	0.02	2 97		—2.95
Veraval	0.02	5.07	5 61	—0.54
Rajkot		8.94	6 21	+2.73
Bhavnagar Para	0.02	3.36	5.72	—2.36
Gujarat—				
Surat	2.61	11.86	11 78	+0 08
Ahmedabad		2.44	6.57	—4.13
Deesa	0.03	1.94	3.91	—1.97
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.15	2.33	6.17	—3.84
Indore	0.17	3.02	7.87	—4.85
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.13	8.72	11 08	—2.36
Saugor		2.73	9 18	—6.45
Hoshangabad	0.21	3.29	8 87	—5.58
Khandwa	1.60	2.44	7.18	—4.74
Akola	0.07	3.86	6.81	—2 95
Amraoti	1.38	4.23	8.29	—4 06
Nagpur	0.04	6.27	11.69	—5.42
Chanda		3.45	10.21	—6.76
Raipur	0.58	5.35	11.90	—6.55
Konkan—				
Bombay	3.00	13.19	24.62	-11.43
Ratnagiri	3.60	39.21	37.13	+2.08
Mormugao	2.21	49.63	36.44	13.19
Karwar	4.44	56.82	46.89	+9.93
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon	0.15	3.90	5.43	—1.53
Ahmednagar	0.02	4.82	5.47	—0.65
Poona	0.12	2.83	6.04	—3.21
Sholapur		2.21	5.67	—3.46
Bijapur		0.67	3.81	—3.14
Belgaum	0.18	6.25	10.04	—4.79
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.22	4.54	6.59	—2.05
Nizamabad (Indr		2.37	7.46	—5.09
Hyderabad	0.44	6.69	5.78	+0.91
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.82	61.44	46.94	14.50
Calicut	2.65	48.34	41 45	+6.89
Cochin	1.41	50.82	34.68	16.14
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0 03	8.39	8.82	—0.43
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.55	3.02	5.82	—2.80
Bellary		1.44	2.22	—0.78
Cuddapah		4.32	3.79	+0.53
Madras			2.82	
Bangalore		7.20	3.83	+3.37
Coimbatore		5.25	1.96	+3.29
Trichinopoly		0.15	1.79	—1.64
Negapatam		0.67	1.76	—1.09

WATER SCARCITY IN BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When a certain scheme for an underground drainage came up recently for discussion at a Municipal meeting certain members in opposing the scheme rediculed it as a mad attempt to put the cart before the horse, for such a scheme to succeed would first of all require it as indispensable that there is an adequate supply of water for it. Here in Bandra people's crying need is water. Iranis have made bitter complaints that although the Municipality is very active in sending their heavy water bills to them and very strict and insistant in enforcing their demands, for "quid pro quo" all the water they get from their taps is like the mild sweating from pores after a hot cup of tea.

I wish I could send you a photo of the picturesque scenes that are to be daily seen at the public municipal stand-pipe with two taps planted at the junction of the Bhoiwada and the new Tank Road. Here scores of women of all castes congregate, and the joistling and bickering that occurs for precedence reminds one of the days of "Rebecca at the Well." A stand-pipe of the kind is just suited for fomenting inter racial hatred of great intensity, and to convince any spectator that although much water has flown under the bridge since the patriarchal days of Rebecca the Bandra Municipality is determined to remain archaic. What I suggest is that the best measure to remedy the troubles at the taps is to have a properly paved floor where poor people could get an immediate and sufficient supply of water without losing so much of their precious time and energy so necessary for their other household requirements.

As it is, a lot of money has been wasted over the making of plans and estimates in connection with the above-mentioned utopian drainage scheme. If only half the amount so foolishly spent were devoted for the purpose I have pointed out the lot of many a poor man's humble cottage would be much improved.—Yours, etc.

MAHADEV B. SAWANT.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. "Sultania" reached Jeddah and disembarked her pilgrims on the morning of the 5th instant.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A YEAR OF BAD TRADE

SETH MANGALDAS PAREKH'S SURVEY.

Seth Mangaldas Parekh, the retiring President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in the course of his address at the annual general meeting said:—

Gentlemen, the picture of the textile industry may not be as inviting and attractive as it should be, in all its details, but at the same time I must say that it is through no fault of the artists. In presenting it before you I cannot do better than quote the words of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, who before the Annual General Meeting of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, remarked that while the year 1921 was a period following the bursting of the boom, and 1922 a period of minor adjustments, the year 1923 witnessed the first steps towards recovery. His Excellency said this, of course, in regard to trade and industry in general; but, Gentlemen, the nightmare that has set in upon the cotton industry, the premier industry of our Presidency, can hardly be said to be over. Mr. J. A. Wadia in his review of the mill industry in Bombay in 1922 made the following forecast in regard to the year 1923. "We have lost our profits, "said he, "and the workmen have lost their bonus..... and may have to face a serious reduction in wages in the ensuing year." And we have seen, as circumstances have proved, that he was not mistaken. Profits for 1923 in Bombay were estimated to be one-third or one-fourth of 1922, (profits for 1922 were rupees five crores, for 1921 twelve crores and for 1920 thirteen crores), and we have learnt from the findings of the Special Committee of Inquiry, appointed to report on the last general strike in Bombay, that while in the cotton industry 32 mills made a profit, 43 mills made a loss, and on the whole profits were not sufficient to provide for the depreciation of machinery, etc. What is true of Bombay is perhaps more than true of Ahmedabad, suffering as it does, from certain local handicaps and other extraneous grievances.

The outlook, however, was more hopeful in the beginning, though these hopes were not materialised. At the end of the month of November 1923 an improved outlook was on the horizon, stocks were on the decrease, and the upcountry demand was gradually re-asserting itself. We in Ahmedabad were expected to do better business. With grim possibilities of organised short work and unemployment staring in the face, Sir Charles Macara speaking in connection with the Lancashire cotton industry had ventured to suggest, that despite the difficulties given the ability to adapt their organisation to the changed needs of times, cotton industry can soon figure on the assets side of the nation. Thus a return to more normal conditions was eagerly awaited and the course of events in the months of October and November appeared to well-nigh justify the expectations. And indeed in the month of November the high sterling value of the rupee, though it could not ease our position, increased the demand for British manufactures and especially textile goods.

The revival, however, appeared to be momentary one and the flash soon died out. The prices of cotton for January 1924 had sored very high. The world's cotton crop in 1923 was only 69 per cent. of 1914, being only 21 million bales as against some 28 million bales in 1924. The world's consumption, for the purposes of spinning and weaving only, apart from various other uses to which cotton is put, for the period from July 1922, to July 1923 amounted to nearly 22 million bales. Thus the world's demand for cotton to-day is greater than the supply. Again the total of the world's spindles also rapidly increasing. This shortage of cotton was principally due, largely owing to an insect pest, the bollweevil, to the partial failure of the American cotton crop which was only just over 10 million bales, as compared with 16 3/4 million bales in 1914. Gentlemen, living as we do in the days of international competition, we could not remain unaffected by the world movement in prices. As a result of this unfortunate occurrence, demand for Indian cotton increased and Japan began its purchases of raw cotton in Indian markets at very high prices. These facts are significant. From September 1923 to March 1924 exports of raw cotton amounted to 413 thousands of tons, as against 302 and 327 thousands of tons in 1923 and 1922 respectively during the same period. Japan alone importing 172 thousands of tons. It may be pointed out that the total production of cotton in India, in the year 1923-24, amounted to 5,042 thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each (or a little more than 5 million bales of which speaking roughly 3,000 i.e. 3 millions bales were capable of spinning by themselves counts of about 12 as a maximum, while the remaining 2,000, or 2 million bales were capable of spinning counts above 12. It is estimated that after meeting the demand by mills some 2½ million bales of India's coarser cotton and less than a half million bales of the better, are available for export. This is a serious state of affairs. If India's mills are going to prosper and increase, especially in view of its progress for spinning the finer sort, it is highly desirable that the growth of finer cottons be stimulated. If the next American cotton crop fails the situation may probably become alarming and industrial India would be faced with condition that may demand serious consideration.

A high bank-rate and the stringency of the money market also affected the industrial position of the country. These had their inevitable results. The high price of cotton, coupled with the depression in the trade created a serious situation in the textile industry. Questions of organised short work and reduction in wages were being discussed in Bombay. The price of cotton had gone up and the price of cloth could not keep pace with it. In the month of February, short time was still in vogue in Lancashire, and in the Indian industry—the improvement noticed during the months of October, November and December was on the wane. Newly made stocks could not be disposed of at the prices then ruling. Stocks again began to accumulate and the stringency and uncertainty prevailing in the money market told heavily upon the trade. In fine, owing to the shortage in its raw materials, unwillingness on the part of the wage-earners to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances, as evidenced in the last strike in Bombay, the trade depression following the boom of 1920, the condition of the money market and unwillingness on the part of buyers in regard to promptness in purchases, with a view to secure a better bargain in future, the textile industry stands to suffer, apart from the peculiar disadvantages we are subjected to in India. Thus it cannot be said that the textile industry has definitely left behind the gloom, that pervaded it in the year 1922.

PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO INDIA.

Though inseparably connected with the movement in the world conditions of the trade we in India have our own problems and difficulties. In a sense the textile industry in India may be said to constitute a separate entity in view of the fact that it is the only industry, which is India's staple industry, that it has its own raw material ready at hand and that it commands or ought to command the home market. During the year ending on 31st March 1924 we exported yarns and textile fabrics of the value of Rs. 10.95 crores, as compared with Rs. 13.06 crores and 15.65 crores in the years 1922-23 and 1921-22, respectively.

Our success would depend upon our command, as pointed out above, of the Indian market. As noted elsewhere in the beginning Lancashire had already begun to experience revival in its export trade to India. The total imports if cotton yarns and goods increased by 59 lacs, while the imports of yarns and cotton manufactured from the United Kingdom amounted to 393.8 lacs in April 1924, as against 525.7 lacs and 324.4 lacs in the corresponding month of the years 1923 and 1922. Thus our strength in the home market is gradually getting undermined and with our exports steadily diminishing a serious situation has no doubt been created. Again, the natural advantages of a country's own raw materials and a possible ready market are more than off set by one burdens on indigenous production over which we have no effective control. In India while the increase in the cost of living is about 54 per cent. at present over the 1924 level increase in wages is 90 per cent or even more. Again the cost of living is showing a downward tendency. Our labour is still unorganised and hence not quite efficient. In certain cases climatic cinditions are unfavourable. We must not also forget to strike another sad note. As remarked at an earlier stage, the stringency in the money market was unprecedented. This could be realised from the fact that the bank-rate in the month of February ruled as high as 9 per cent, though it has very recently fallen to 6., and yet it is feared that the money market will not find the relief it is thirsting for. It is an admitted fact that this unfavourable condition of the money market has affected the stability of the cotton mill industry during recent months. For more than 30 years the Cotton Excise Duty has been bleeding the industry white. Suffice it to say that in our own home we are not at home. It is then no wonder if we fail to capture the Indian market against foreign inroads.

CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD.

The mills in Ahmedabad producing 79 millions pounds of cloth, as against 85 and 90 in the years 1922-23, and 1921-22. The returns from the cotton excise duty have also a similar and fatal tale of their own. The Government could collect only 1.5 crores of rupees in 1923, as against 1.8, 2.19 and 2.331 crores of rupees in the years 1922, 1921 and 1920 respectively. To those who know, these different factors will indicate the degenerating tendency of the textile industry. It is imperative that the stock of the situation be immediately taken and yet the Government seems to look quietly upon this alarming development. That there should be an occasion for such repeated complaints is indeed a sad-irony of fate. "Never in living memory have Indian cotton mills been called upon to face such an extended period of bad trade." This statement has been repeated by a number of Cawnpore mills in their annual report as the "Commerce" pathetically remarks. We need not however despair. There can not be and should not be two opinions about our ultimately emerging triumphant from this great ordeal, if we stand united and firm.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY AND ITS EFFECTS.

If there is anyone element which has ruthlessly and unsympathetically retarded our progress it is the hated Cotton Excise Duty. It was imposed by our unsympanetic and unresponsible foreign Government. Its subsequent development is well known to us. The whole country has persistently and indignantly demanded the repeal of this act of supreme injustice and yet it lingers on. A representative Government could not afford to thwart the considered and declared will of the nation. Even Viceroys and responsible Statesmen like Lord Hardinge, Sir Edward Law, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Habibullah, Kt., C.I.E., the Chairman of the Fiscal Commission, condemned the duty in unequivocal terms and the Commission unanimously recommended that the Government should begin with a "clean slate" in the matter of taking Indian products. Our representatives in the Assembly also has introduced a resolution demanding an immediate repeal of the tax. The returns from these duties are falling rapidly and the Government should not be at a loss to find out a substitute if sincere attempts were made. While other countries and their Governments are trying to capture foreign markets by facilitating and stimulating exports as the recent speech of Mr. Bruce the Australian Premier, will show our Government has strange methods of retarding the development of our markets. In the meanwhile what we can do is to minimise the effects of this hated excise duty and to that end negotiations are being carried on with a view to establish a scientific tariff in place of the present one from the evil effects of which we in Ahmedabad are specially suffering.

IMPORT DUTY IN YARN.

Another grievance which has been brought to the notice of the Association is the import duty on foreign yarn which is a raw material to the weaving sheds. This coupled with the excise duty of 3½ per cent. weighs heavily upon those members who work simple weaving sheds. In this connection the following from the report by the Fiscal Commission is very instructive. It was the considered opinion of the Commission that the duty was levied without a thorough investigation by Government, and in accordance with their general principle it proceeded to recommend that "no duty should be imposed on a partly manufactured article like cotton yarn until the effect has been carefully analysed by the Tariff Board and the question of the continuance of the duty on cotton yarn should be referred at an early date for investigation and report by the Tariff Board."

"UNIONISM SHALL GO."

I next turn to the question of labour which is the necessary outcome of the present system of production and on a satisfactory solution of which, to a great extent would depend the industrial growth of a nation, and its greatness. Industrially speaking India is still a young country. What we want most is an organised, efficient, and contented labour. Gentlemen, we should not commit the error of always taking all labour organisations as inimical to our interests because our interests as well as theirs have but one ultimate aim, namely, efficient production. If labour organisations mean efficiency they are certainly welcome. We should not also under-estimate the stupendous nature of the work the organisations are called upon to face. They have to evolve order out of chaos, and deal with rough illiterate masses. What therefore becomes the primary duty of labour organisation is not so much the wild talk on bonuses and profits as inculcating a sense of discipline among its members. We give full credit to those devoted leaders who direct labour movements that they have more at heart primarily the welfare of the nation than the uplift of any particular class of people as such. Implict but not convenient obedience, a sense of homogeneity of interests between the employers and employed and above all a reasonable application of the wider outlook which the national interests expect and demand should form the gospel of Unionism. Industrial efficiency demands that there shall be peace between the various classes of people employed in the process of production and if Unionism can not usher in an era of industrial peace it is best, gentlemen, and I do make no secret of it that, in the words of a reputed economist, it is best in the interest of the nation and humanity that Unionism shall go. We have, of course, in Ahmedabad more organised Unions than any where else in the country, and we can but only wish that we both employers and employees should learn in our joint interests to steer clear of what savours of terrorism in industry.

As regards the welfare of our labouring classes the Association is beginning to take keen interest and it is satisfactory to note that a number of mills in Ahmedabad have got indoor as well as outdoor hospitals and 'creches' by this time. On a request to the President of the Association by Mrs. Garrett, the Chairman Women's Council, Ahmedabad, to visit 'creches' in certain mills with a view to making suggestions regarding their further development, the Association readily responded and Mrs. Garrett, in company with Mr. Shah, our Secretary, visited all the mills that had 'creches' and some that had not. The report of the Chairman, is circularised among members and it is hoped that the members will readily imbibe the spirit that actuates the philanthropic zeal of Mrs. Garrett.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, July 8.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2-24—1945-23—Daphtary F and D, In person, Francis Anthony Cyril Rebello and ors v The Indian Co-Operative Navigation and Trading Co Ltd and ors, Motichand and D. Madhowji and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

9-24 O S 4147-23—Dhatamsy D and Co, Khoja Jamalbhai Ibrahim v Nanuji Bapuji Kothare and anr, Judah and S.

10-24—4939-22—N C Dalal and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal v Dattalal Gondka, Captain and V.

11-24—Insolvency Petition No. 123-20—Amarchand and M. In Re Kharsedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co v Messrs Khursedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co, Appellants.

19-12—1160-20—Payne and Co, Rahim Valey Mahomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

35-15—859-13—Shroff D and D, Fatmabai widow v The Advocate-General of Bombay aond ors, Mulla and M, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

88-23—1577-23—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Panachand v Manilal Mohanlal, Kanga and Co.

16-24—3745-21—Dastur & Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingji v Tata Sons Ltd, Payne and Co.

17-24—4285-21—Judah and S, Harichand and Co v Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

19-24—2168-22—Ferreira and V, Eular widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal and anr, Purnanand C and J.

22-24—1733-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai v Maganlal Parbhudas, Mulla and M.

23-24—3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Son of Purnamal, Vachha and Co.

26-24—3740-23—Madhowji and Co, J Burjorji and Co v Hasham Mahomed Kala, Edgelow G W and Co.

29-24 4447-21—Daphtary F and D, J K Bubbar and Co v Raghumul Badhsing, Moti chand and D.

31-24—2236-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

39-24—1184-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bai Saraswatibai widow v Dashrath Bhan Sankultar, Judah and S.

40-24—4302-21—Motichand and D, Raghunath Budhsing v Holland Bombay Trading Co, Captain and V.

91-23—Indian Company's Act and Re Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co, N C Dalal and Co, The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Ltd, In Re The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co Ltd.

80-22—674-22—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd v Madhavdas Haridas.

3-24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdusani and anr v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.

33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Harilal Narotam Dhamnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

850-21—J C G Bowen, Haroid Liscombe Painter v The Indian Newspaper Co, Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

851-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marston, v The Indian Newspaper Co, Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

852-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co, Ltd, and another, Kanga and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2762-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Sondagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Postonji Mehta and others, vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand Judah and S.

2689-21—Mulla and M, Gocouldas Damoder v C M Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghella N. C. Dalal.

1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram Soonderdas and Co.

(Continued from column 6.)

instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared on behalf of the liquidators and agents; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai for some of the directors, being defendants Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 9; Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw appeared for the 8th defendent; Mr. Jinnah with Mr. H. J. Kama instructed by Messrs. Mathuibhai Jamettam and Madan appeared for the 10th defendant.

HIGH COURT.

3RD CRIMINAL SESSION 1924.

DACOITY CASE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Common Jury.)

Emperor v. Kallunder Allabux and others.

The further hearing of this dacoity case, the facts of which have already been reported in these columns continued on Monday, when some more witnesses were examined.

The 10th and 11th accused who were formerly undefended are now defended by Dr. P. N. Daruvalla instructed by Mr. Chunilal Dayaram Mehta, Vakil.

O. O. C. J.

BOMBAY UNITED S. & W. CO (LD.) AFFAIR.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

Motigavri, widow. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Mulji B Barbhaya and others ... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff on behalf of herself and other shareholders of the Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. now in voluntary liquidation against the liquidators, the agents and the directors of the said Co. for a declaration 'inter alia' that the payment of Rs. 20 lakhs made by the liquidators to the agents as compensation for termination of their agency on the winding up of the Co. was improper and unlawful and for a direction that the said Agents be ordered to repay the said amount with interest to the Co.

The circumstances out of which the said suit arose were as follows:—

The said Co. were registered in 1894 with a share-capital of 9 lakhs which was subsequently increased to 30 lakhs divided into 6,000 ordinary shares of the face value of Rs. 250 each and 12,000 preference shares of the face value of Rs. 125 each. The first agents of the Co. were Messrs. Khatau Makanji & Co. Originally it was provided that the agents' firm were to get a commission of 1 pie per lb. on all yarns and cloths manufactured by the Co., which commission was to be increased to 3 pies per lb. under certain circumstances. In 1901, the articles were charged and it was arranged that the agents should be paid a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per month and a commission of 10 per cent. on the profits of the Co. by the sale of its products. Subsequently by a resolution passed on 11th July, 1917 and confirmed on 1st August, 1917, Messrs. Mulraj Khatau were appointed agents, and the Board of Directors of the Co. were authorised to enter into an agreement with them. No such agreement however was executed till the 9th February, 1920. In about January 1920, negotiations for the sale of the property and effects of the said Co. to the Tata Mills Ltd. were started and in the first week of February it was agreed to sell the whole concern for Rs. 1 crore and 50 lakhs. After the oral agreement of this sale was entered into, the said agents Messrs. Mulraj Khatau & Co. issued a circular to the Board of Directors convening a meeting of the Board at the bungalow of Mr. Mulraj Khatau who was a director and a partner in the agency firm to settle a draft of the agency agreement. One of the clauses of this agreement provided that in the event of the winding up of the said Co. the agents' firm should receive from the liquidators as compensation for the loss of their employment, a sum of money equal to five times the amount of commission earned by the firm as such agents for the year preceding the date of the winding up of the Co. There was no such clause in the previous agreements. At the said meeting of the directors there were present Mr. Mulraj and his son Morarji who were the only partners in the agency firm, in their capacity as directors. Ultimately after some discussion and after communication by the Co's solicitors, that the said clause regarding compensation was an usual clause in agency agreement in Bombay the said draft agreement was approved and formally executed by two of the directors on behalf of the Co. The plaintiff said that on this date the other directors did not know although the agents knew that the Co. had made a huge profit of about 40 lakhs in the previous year. The plaintiff alleged that this information was fraudulently suppressed by the agents from the Board of Directors.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Co. held on the 22nd February 1920 it was resolved that the said Co. be voluntarily wound up that Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya and Mr. Mulraj Khatao be appointed liquidators to wind up the Co. with authority to sell all the property and effects of the Co

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—West Yorks "B" vs. Bombay Police—Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.

The Harwood League—R.G.A. 70 Co., vs. B.B., R.F.A.

THURSDAY, July 10.

The Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs Staff.

The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. All Blacks, Oval.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

July 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 10 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 8m, Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 11 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 8m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 12 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h 20m.
July 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BUXEY—At Rose Villa, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Virbaiji, widow of the late Dinshaw Jehangir Buxey, daughter of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla and the dearly beloved mother of Cooverbai, Soonabai, Sorabji, Framji, Jamsetji, Hormusji and Pilloo, died at her residence on Monday evening. Funeral to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. Friends and relations will accept this the only intimation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with mails from London of the 3rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 5th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 3 p.m. on the 6th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th July to 6 a.m. of 7th July:—

Small-pox 3 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 74. Total mortality this day last year 73.

A. C. R. A. EXAMINATION.

From Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class the student standing first in the list of Indian students for the A. C. R. A. Examination, was Y. C. Barodeker and not P. C. Barodeker.

"MY NIGHT ENGLISH SCHOOL."

Under the auspices of "My Night English School" started by the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, a magic lantern public lecture on "Aeroplanes" will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector, for visual instruction, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Parel Settlement. Mr. D. L. Amos, Superintendent, Rachael and E. D. Sassoon Mills, will preside. Mr. Parkar of Calander Cable Co. is going to speak from a practical experience of flying on the occasion.

DEATH OF A POPULAR STATION-MASTER.

On Sunday in the forenoon the death occurred of Mr. Kaikusroo Byramji Daruwalla at his residence at Mahim. His funeral which took place on Monday morning was very largely attended. He was very popular all over the suburbs and in Bandra specially, his loss is felt as a serious misfortune, he having been ever courteous and obliging to the railway travelling public.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Babu, a Hindu labourer who died of electric shock on Sunday evening. The evidence showed that the deceased was employed in a chunam kiln at Falkland Road on Sunday afternoon when a live electric wire fell on him entangling in his shovel. He fell down by the shock and was extricated from the wire by some of the coolies working in the kiln and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. After formal enquiry the Coroner adjourned further hearing.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

(From a Correspondent.)

During this season, the Poona Gayan Samaj was the first institution to be lucky enough to obtain a visit from his Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson. On arrival his Excellency and Lady Wilson were received by Prof. Kanitkar and Sardar Chandrachud. The Secretary then led them to the various classes where different lessons were being given by the music teachers of the Samaj. A lesson on Tal (the science of keeping time, in Indian music—with its instrument) the "tabla" and the performance on the same by the teacher was witnessed with interest. They were then brought to Sardar Raste's Wada in Mehunpura where Sardar V. K. Raste, Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M. L. C. (President), and Prof. Kanitkar were present to receive them. The Manik Prabhu classes, the museum, the sitar and jaltarang classes were all of them inspected in due order. In the museum the nalika tarang and the rina were played. The guests were then brought to the main hall where they were received by Sardar Vinchurkar, Sardar Natu and others.

The Secretary, Mr. M. V. Sane, then introduced the musical programme in a few well-chosen words. He expressed delight at the visit of Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson and solicited their sympathy in the work of the Samaj. He hoped that the Bombay Presidency will take the lead in the work of teaching music, during the regime of his Excellency. A short musical programme was gone through.

His Excellency after thanking the management for their kind invitation and the interesting programme congratulated the Samaj upon having enlisted the sympathies of Government and many high personages and upon having that day succeeded in multiplying them. His Excellency then observed that music formed an integral part of general education and efforts made by the Samaj for instilling in the younger generation a love and understanding of music from early childhood constituted a truly national work. Therefore his Excellency hoped to be able to forward the aims and objects of the Samaj to the best of his ability.

The Governor and Lady Wilson were then garlanded. Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M. L. C., President of the Samaj, proposed a vote of thanks. The national song was sung by the pupils of the Samaj as his Excellency and Lady Wilson prepared to depart.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

THEFT AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

ACCUSED GET SIX MONTHS' R. I.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Inspector Kent charged (1) Nariman Dorabji Jalnawalla and (2) Richard Stanley, an Indian Christian, with attempt to theft.

The evidence showed that at about 8 a.m. on Saturday the two accused were seen in the ticket office of the Empire Theatre by two sepoys of the theatre. The sepoys took no notice of the accused and went out to take tea. On their return a little later the sepoys saw the two accused still in the ticket office. One of the accused asked the sepoys when their "Seth" was expected, when he replied: "In the afternoon." The accused then left the ticket office and the sepoys on examining the ticket office found a table drawer containing a cash-box broken open. They raised an alarm and chased the accused. The first accused was arrested at Parsi Bazar while the second accused at Grant Road.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but they were convicted on evidence. The first accused admitted two previous convictions while the second three previous convictions.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A SIKH BRAVADO'S EXPLOITS.

ARRESTED BY POLICE.

On Saturday night a police constable was going along Fergusson Road when he saw Harnamsingh Madhavsingh, a Sikh, creating disturbance. The constable warned him, but he abused him. The constable then arrested him when he struck him on the chest and pulled a 'kirpan' from his waist and threatened to assault the constable with it. The constable got assistance from the De Lisle Road Police Station and had Harnamsingh arrested.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Shavakshah R. Mody residing on the first floor of a house has reported to the police that on Saturday night he locked the doors and windows and went to bed leaving his servants sleeping in the dining room. The next morning he was informed that a coat belonging to one of his servants was missing. So he looked round and found that gold links, clothing, etc., valued at Rs. 333 had been stolen. It appears that on account of heat the servants had opened the dining room door and it is presumed that the thief entered the room by climbing a main-water pipe.

Moraiji Dharamsi, a cotton merchant, residing at Kalbadevi, has reported to the police that he missed his servant Raghu on Saturday and at the same time he found that notes, cash and jewellery, collectively valued at Rs. 467, had been stolen.

DACOITS AND THEIR DEEDS.

BANGLES IN BOOTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 7.

The Suburban Police are just now, it appears, quite earnestly "at home" for the most welcome guests they ever had. They already have securely under lock and key a goodly collection of such gentry known as 'durwarwallas' (dacoits) and more are expected.

It will be remembered that on the night of the terrible dacoity at Mulund three Bhayas belonging to the gang responsible for the dacoity were captured at Ghatkopar by the Ghatkopar Police. These men were literally so loaded with muck from head to foot that they really looked curious specimens of human caricature. At Ghatkopar Police Station these men were closely searched and their clothes, boots and all (except the essentials) were attached and made up into a bundle and stowed away to a safe receptacle. No policemen when attaching the very repulsive looking kit did or could ever dream that a pair of boots so the bundle would in the course of time unfold a curious tale.

It appears that although there was plenty of so-called clean-breast-making on the part of some of the captives, no one ever leaked out a word regarding the matter which lent special value to the boots.

It seems that by the divination rod a shrewd police officer seems to possess, he came to know that the boots contained four gold bangles and a gold ring. It would seem quite incredible that any one could perform the wonderful feat of walking much less running with a pair of boots on, containing a pair of gold bangles and a gold ring. A 'punch' had therefore to be collected in whose presence the bundle was opened and right enough the jewellery was found curiously imbedded in the muck in the boots, which are now carefully preserved for exhibition at the right time and the right place.

LATE MR. VISSONJI JIVANDAS.

COTTON MERCHANT AND EXPORTER.

The sad news of the death, at the young age of 41, on the 1st instant, at Erlangen, in Bavaria of Mr. Vissonji Jivandas a prominent leading cotton merchant and exporter, a senior partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Khimji Visram & Co., was received in Bombay on Wednesday (the 2nd instant) with great sorrow. In honour of the deceased the Cotton Market, the Seed Market, Marwari Bazar, Sewree Market etc. were immediately closed on receipt of the sad news.

He was a member of the Raghuvansi Lohana Community and was born at Jodia, Jamnagar State (Kathiawar) in the Samvat Year 1939. He had received only Vernacular education and joined his uncle's business when he was only 18 years old. He possessed a rare intelligence, very high moral qualities. His general benevolence and particular care for the welfare of his community is amply proved by the several benefactions he bestowed on various occasions of which a few are given below:—

Khimji Dayal Waghani High School Jodia Rs. 150,000; different sums for the promotion of the Lohana Community at the Lohana Conference at Cutch-Mandvi Rs. 75,000; for Scholarships to Students of the Sydenham Commercial College Rs. 25,000; Jamnagar Anathashram Rs. 25,000; for House Accommodation for Lohanas at Mazgaon Rs. 15,000; Lady Hardinge Girls' School, Jamnagar Rs. 10,000.

The Shet Vissonji, though himself not much educated, had the cause of education at heart.

In 1921 he was made a Justice of the Peace and Jamnagar State conferred on him a First Class Order of Merit and made him a Sardar of the State. He was also a Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and the President of the Muccadums' Association. He leaves behind him a son, a widow and a big family to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

QUESTION OF REFORM.

COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

The following is the list of Questionnarie issued by the Committee on University Reform appointed by the Government of Bombay:—

I. AIM AND FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

1. What in your opinion should be the aim and functions of University education in the Bombay Presidency? Do you consider that the existing system of University education in this Presidency affords the young Indains of this Presidency adequate opportunities of attaining this aim? If not, in what main respects do you consider the existing system deficient?

2. Do you consider that the defects pointed out by you mainly lie in or spring from (a) the spirit and methods of instructor or pupil; (b) the conditions of education antecedent to the students' entrance of the University; or (c) the administrative or educational machinery of the University?

3. How far in your opinion has the University promoted knowledge of, and mutual interest in and sympathy for, the history and culture of the different communities in this Presidency? Can you suggest means by which this can be further promoted?

II. SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

4. Do you consider that the training and attainment at present received by students coming out of our High Schools sufficient preparation for entering upon University education? If you consider this preparation inadequate, have you any suggestions for the improvement of the present condition?

5. Do you consider the creation in this Presidency of (a) a new set of institutions intermediate between High Schools and University, (b) a new Board of Secondary and Intermediate education such as was proposed by the Calcutta University Commission necessary or desirable? If so, how should such institutions and such a Board be constituted and financed?

6. If you consider intermediate institutions, with or without an Intermediate Board, unnecessary or undesirabe, how without them could the level, range, and effectiveness of existing High School education in this Presidency be improved?

7. How may the University best secure the *maintenance* of efficiency in the institutions that send students to it for admission?

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

(a) Teaching—(Questions 8-13.)

8. In what directions is it necessary and practicable, as well as advisable, in your judgment, to extend the functions of the University of Bombay so as to make it predominantly a teaching University?

9. Do you consider that the University should, in addition to post-graduate teachings, take any direct part in undergraduate teaching? If so, how would you reconcile and coordinate the teaching functions of the University with those of the existing teaching institutions?

10. If you do not consider that the University should take any direct part in undergraduate teaching, how by proper co-ordination would you utilise to the best advantage the existing facilities for undergraduate study?

11. Is it necessary or desirable for the Bombay University, if it assumes teaching functions, to undertake direct responsibility for the control and maintenance of any of the Colleges affiliated to it or of any other institutions?

12. Do you anticipate any difficulty arising from an overlapping of the jurisdiction of the University and professional organizations?

13. If the Bombay University does not directly control and maintain the Colleges affiliated to it, by what means can it fully ensure that every institution affiliated to or incorporated in it is adequately staffed, adequately equipped, and effective in educational work?

(b) Organization of learning—(Questions 14-15.)

14. What resources and facilities at present exist in or near Bombay City for the formation of a great centre of learning? How far are these resources organised to serve this purpose? What changes, if any, and what expansions would you suggest?

15. How would you bring about a closer relation and co-operation between the University and the various institutions and societies in Bombay for teaching, learning, investigation and experiment?

(c) Prescribing courses and examining (Questions 16-19.)

16. How in your opinion has the University been discharging the functions of (a) conducting examinations, (b) prescribing courses of study, and (c) appointing text books? Would you suggest any modifications in the exercise of these functions?

17. How far can University examinations be profitably replaced or supplemented by other means of testing proficiency, intelligence and competence?

18. Of what branches of study should the Bombay University undertake the teaching immediately and in the near future?

19. In considering the extension of the teaching functions of the University of Bombay and bearing in mind the special requirements of the people of Bombay, would you suggest the institution of any more faculties e.g. of Fine Arts or Technology, so as to make the scope of the University broader, more liberal, and more comprehensive?

(d) Post-graduate courses and degrees (Questions 20-21.)

20. When the Bombay University further developes its teaching functions, what should be the duration of studies for post-graduate degrees? How would you award such degrees, whether by examination, thesis, original research or a combination of one or more of these?

21. Do you wish to institute any new degree *honores causa* and, if so on what grounds would you have them awarded?

(e) Promoting research (questions 22-23).

22. How can the University best encourage and guide independent investigation of Indian and especially Bombay problems, whether historical, economic, sociological, industrial, or other?

23. Is there any need for the creation of a University Press and Publication Department? How might such Department be organised and financed?

(f) Appointing University teachers (Question 24):

24. In a Bombay Teaching University what should be the method of selecting and appointing University Professors, Readers, Lecturers, etc? What qualifications are requisite in them? What range of salaries do they require? What should be the conditions regulating their appointment and tenure of office?

IV. ADDTIONAL UNIVERSITIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

25. Is it desirable to constitute any *additional Universities* within the Bombay Presidency? What centres of higher education in the Presidency do you consider (a) ripe for immediate expansion into Universities (b) likely to be ripe in the near future; and what grounds?

26. Can you give an outline of a scheme showing the educational character, administration, constitution, territorial limits and relation to existing institutions, general or professional, which you suggest for any new University that you may propose?

27. What financial resources would be requisite for any new University you propose? Whence do you think these resources can be obtained?

28. How would the institution of additional Universities affect the existing University of Bombay? How would you secure co-operation, coordination, and reciprocity between the University of Bombay and the new Universities? What arrangements do you suggest for the period of transition?

29. How would you deal with the endowments (now at the disposal of the University of Bombay in the event of new Universities being established in the Bombay Presidency?

30. What principles or policy should be followed by (a) the Bombay University (b) any new University within this Presidency in permitting the opening of any new College or Institution, constituent or affiliated?

V. RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PUBLIC.

31. How far do you consider the curricula of the Bombay University satisfy the needs of agricultural, industrial, professional, and public life in the Presidency, and especially in the City of Bombay?

32. Can you suggest methods of promoting cordial relation and co-operation between the University and other public bodies whether industrial, commercial, professional, municipal or Governmental?

33. What measures should be taken to bring the University and its working into closer relation with the industrial and commercial life and interests of the City?

34. What should be the extent and purpose of the University's contribution to the education of the adult non-collegiate population? How should the University organise extension lectures, vacation terms and other measures to this end?

VI. RELATION OF UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT.

35. What should be the relation of the Government of India and of the Government of Bombay to the University of Bombay and to any new Universities that may be created? What modifications, if any, do you think necessary in the existing powers of the Chancellor and of Government to control University, finance, legislation, appointments of University officers and teachers and membership of University bodies? What should be the relation, if any, of the Director of Public Instruction and the Minister in charge of Education to the University?

VII. CONSTITUTION.

36. What defects do you find in the constitutional machinery of the University of Bombay?

37. What should be the strength, composition, duration of office, method of constituting and powers and functions of the Senate? Who, if any, should be ex-officio life, and nominated members of the Senate? How does your method of constituting the Senate secure the representation of all interests and communities?

38. Do you consider that it is necessary or desirable to decentralise the powers and functions hitherto exercised by the Syndicate of the Bombay University? If so, what powers or functions would you remove from the Syndicate and to what new or existing bodies of the University would you assign them? How should the Syndicate so reorganised and any new bodies you may propose be composed?

39. What functions and powers would you assign to the Faculties and Boards of Studies? How should these bodies be constituted and appointed?

40. Should (a) the Vice Chancellor and (b) the Registrar of the Bombay University be whole or half time officers, and honorary or salaried? How and on what conditions should they be appointed? What should be the powers and duties of the Vice Chancellor?

VIII. CURRICULA.

41. Are you generally satisfied with the subjects and curricula at present prescribed for the various University examinations? If not, can you indicate the changes you desire.

42. Are you in favour of establishing (a) an absolute or (b) a greater differentiation of the pass and honours courses? How would such differentiation affect the Colleges and students?

43. Would you approve of an absolute exclusion of Science from the Arts Courses? Do you approve of the present dissociation of literature and Arts from the study of Science?

44. Do you consider the existing courses for the Bachelor's and Master's degrees provide a sufficient variety of options and satisfactory combinations and correlations of courses of study?

IX. USE OF THE VERNACULARS.

45. To what stage and to what extent do you consider the vernacular can and should be used to replace English as the medium of instruction and examination (a) in Bombay (b) in any newly constituted University? What safeguards do you suggest to secure that the standard of English acquired by students does not suffer from such replacement?

46. What do you consider the best method of promoting the Scientific study of the vernaculars of this Presidency and for encouraging the production of good vernacular literature of all kinds?

X. CONDITIONS OF LIFE, HEALTH, AND HOUSING OF STUDENTS.

47. How can the Bombay University exercise closer control over or influence upon the conditions of life, health, and housing of its students?

48. To what extent should new Universities be made residential? Is it possible to establish a residential area or areas in the case of Bombay and if so where?

XI. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

49. What University organisation, if any do you suggest for securing adequate and suitable employment for its alumni?

XII. WOMEN STUDENTS.

50. Do you consider that any differentiation from the curricula of male students is required in this Presidency for female students?

51. Do you consider there is any need for a separate University or separate colleges for women?

XIII. SPECIAL COMMUNITIES.

Do you consider any special measures are required for the promotion of University education in any particular community.

XIV. FINANCE.

53. Can you estimate the additional cost to the University of any changes you have suggested? Will you further indicate the resources from which additional funds for this purpose may be obtained?

54. How can the financial resources of the Bombay University be increased to enable it to reform or improve or extend its methods, equipment and organisation?

COVERING LETTER.

The following is the covering letter despatched with Questionnaire.

The Bombay Government has appointed a Committee to consider the question of the reform of the Bombay University. The Committee is desirous of obtaining the views of individuals and associations who are acquainted with the conditions of Secondary and University education and interested in the development and improvement of higher education in this Presidency. The Committee will be glad to receive answers to such of the questions in the accompanying Questionnaire as relate to matters in which you are interested and with which you feel yourself familiar. The Committee hopes that, if it requires further elucidation of your views, you will be prepared to give further evidence orally before the Committee.

2. It is requested that any representation you desire to make be addressed to the Secretary, Committee on University Reform, Secretariat, Bombay, and reach him by the 31st July at the latest.

IMAGINATION.

ITS VALUE IN SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING

To acquire the microbe of successful advertising, one must have imagination. The busy trader is apt to look upon imagination as the special and not entirely useful medium comprised in the mental equipment of artists authors, musicians, poets, and dreamers. Towards the idea that it can play a part in business he is inclined to be sceptical. Yet without exception, the histories of great men, whether they be industrialists, generals, statesmen, scientists, or what you will, are stories of imagination. True, they have other virtues, enthusiasm, pluck and perseverance; but the outstanding difference between mediocrieity and greatness, in any and every sphere of activity, lies in imagination.

Imagination, says a writer in Burma's Engineering Magazine, on "Sucess in Advertising," is observation coupled with acute perception of possibilities. It sounds a little but it is so rarely cultivated that the exercise of it will take you to the top of the ladder while others have their feet tangled in the bottom rungs. It is only a nuisance when it runs wild; but properly controlled, it is the irresistible force which builds business.

HOW IT CAN BE TRAINED.

It means a lot of things: the ability to view a proposition from the other man's point of view, especially if he is a customer—doing what neither your rival nor the public expects, and at the same time pleasing the latter and beating the former. It means also the putting in of a new shop front when business is bad: dividing what your rival is going to do, and doing it first. How then can the imagination be trained, and trained to become an asset? Firstly, start a collection—a collection of ideas. If you have a poor memory for odd facts, keep a notebook; do not lose any of them, or make the mistake of keeping only those ideas which have an immediate connection with your business. Secondly, read. Read not necessarily books about subjects connected with your business or books which everybody else reads; but read. Thirdly, exchange ideas and discuss subjects of all kinds with other people. Select some man with a "bee in his bonnet," and let him talk his pet subject. But instead of thinking all the time "what a bore this fellow is!" concentrate on his subject, question him, and you'll probably find what he has to say more interesting than you expected. In any event you will learn something you did not know before.

DAY DREAMING.

Fourthly, do not be afraid of day-dreaming. It is often inspiration; and in any case it is a change of thought and relaxation which refreshes you for your next effort. Fifthly, try your ideas out. Select one that seems good, and see whether you can apply it to some purpose; just for the time, let commonsense go hang, for it's the argument of those too lazy to reason. Lastly, when you have from your store of ideas, formed a scheme see it through; if you do not hesitation will set in, and see you through. Put into it all your energy, pluck and perseverance, and if success attends you, do not rest on your oars longer than is necessary to recover your wind.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

WEST YORKS BEAT G. I. P. PAREL.

The heavy showers on Sunday night and Monday made the Cooperage quite slippery for the G. I. P.—West Yorks fixture on Monday evening and football was not as good as was anticipated. It was a one-sided affair, the Military proving superior in every department. The G. I. P. forward could hardly make an impression upon the Yorks' defence and their passing was very poor. The Military quintette kept up an incessant attack upon the Railway and it was surprising how the Callaghan and Mawer kept the goal intact. Jones, the Yorks' inside left, scored the first goal after fifteen minutes' play. The G. I. P. made a few dashes, but Holmes ran back and relieved pressure. The constant attacks of the Military resulted in Hallam on increasing the lead off a corner ten minutes after the re-start. Before the final whistle McHale scored the third goal.

The teams were:—

West Yorks "A":—Stewart; Rhodes and Bowron; Gott, Holmes and Howden; Worton, Hallam, McHale, Jones and Johnson.

G. I. P. (Parel):—Mawer; P. Callaghan and Alcock; Gilliman, Corr and Shinkfield; Hutchinson, Henderson, Duthie, C. Callaghan and Kinnigan.

Referee:—Sergt.-Major Thornback.

BANGALORE RACES.

MONDAY'S RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

The following are details of Monday's meeting of Bangalore races:—

THE EMPIRE PLATE. Distance 1½ miles over six flights of hurdles.

Mr W Hayhoe's SAGE, 9-9, Bloss 1
The Yuvarajah's STORMWALL, 11-9, Dasaratharao 2

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Wahab's MOZAN, 8-12, A D Walker ... 1
Mr Wahab's MABDIR, 7-7, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr Sanad Abdul Rahman's RAJPUT, 8-2, Balfour 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 7.

THE SPRINTERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's BARBARY, 8-9, Reynolds 1
The Nawab of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY, 8-11, Flynn 2
Messrs Harrington and Bewe's TURBULENCE, 9-0, A D Walker 3
Mr Dunk's VLAMERTINGHE, 9-0, Donnelly 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6.

THE MILLERS' CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Eve's HAPPY TIMES, 9-4, Ritchie ... 1
Mr Vaz's HEADSTRONG, 7-1, Black 2
Mr Yoonu's ESPANTAL, 8-11, Barrett 3
Messrs Sautar and Simpson's STAMFORD, 8-11, Sisly 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.

THE COSMOPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr Osman Khan's MELENORA, 7-3, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Doaman's FAIREKNIGHT, 9-4, Donnelly 2
Mr Ivan Jone's NEW ORLEANS, 8-8, Ritchie 3
Mr Bradshaw's LORD JIM, 9-4, Bona 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and Rs. 7.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's DIJLAH, 7-2, Balfour 1
Mr Sattar's EMPEROR, 8-0, Barrett 2
Mr Deonan's MARKHOR, 7-0, Bona 3
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW, 9-2, Ritchie 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 8 and Rs. 13.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali Asker's BLACK ROCK, 8-3, A D Walker 1
The Maharajah's APPLE BLOSSOM, 8-13, Thompson 2
Messrs Sheldrake and Parkd's BETTER HOPE, 11-9, Flynn 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11; Places Rs. 9 and Rs. 18.

THE BEST INTRODUCTION.

A pleasing manner, we are told, is the best introduction.

Not the fussy behaviour of your over-talkative person, but the politeness that is the outward garment of good will.

The basis of all good manners is sincerity. If you behave as you should at home you cannot fail to deport yourself correctly when abroad.

No veneer can hide poor workmanship. As Tennyson says, manners, are the fruits. "of loyal nature and of noble mind."

The command of the voice and of good English are assets that no one can afford to overlook. We would all rather listen to a well-modulated voice than to a person who pours forth his words in such a torrent that it is hard to distinguish them.

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

For all occasions there is a correct method of approaching and speaking to anyone you address. Business firms, when filling positions of trust, invariably attach importance to the candidate's address, for so much often depends on it, writes Geoffrey Rhodes in the "Daily Chronicle."

Address is tact and commonsense applied in our social relations.

When we say that the boy who speaks to his employer as he would to a school-fellow is lacking in address, we imply that he is devoid of these two important qualities—tact and commonsense.

A good address is the final polish to a persons's character. It is an accomplishment that can only be acquired by those who are rightly disposed and anxious to be courteous to their fellow-beings.

A person with a good address is accurate in what he says, speaks carefully, knows when to listen and never tells a tale twice.

Such a tactful and considerate manner is the essence of good manners, and constitutes a passport that will admit the bearer into any company.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1924.

SIDE-TRACKED.

Our morning contemporary published yesterday by arrangement with the London "Spectator" an article on Indian self-government contributed to the latter journal by Lord Winterton M. P. We are not here concerned with the main topics of the article which is perfectly fair criticism from Lord Winterton's point of view. We are concerned with one paragraph in it, which is utterly misleading. Lord Winterton has just said: "The small circle which embraces the politicians and administrators among the Indian races contains quite as high, if not higher, a proportion of men of great ability and social charm as that of similar circles in other countries"—which is saying precious little. "They are delightful acquaintances and in conversation their quick-witted intellect enables them to outstrip the more lumbering British minds. For all these reasons one can hardly wonder that certain ex-Governors, in their public speeches and writings, advocate a quicker march towards self-government than the Montford Act lays down. They have worked with these men, they have formed strong friendship with many of them, they have experienced years of tactful but persistent pressure from them to accelerate the process of Indianisation; what easier than to say: "Let them have the government which they want." So much for the achievement of our friends the Moderates. Lord Winterton, to do him justice, is not deceived thereby. He goes on to say:—

"Unhappily it is every day becoming more clear that what they want is merely the completion of the process which is already in progress of the transference of power from a British to an Indian bureaucracy to be controlled by a small oligarchy of lawyers, journalists and businessmen, in their turn sternly fettered by the immutable laws of creed and caste. It is probable that as a first step in Indian evolution this was inevitable. To make this step easier than it is at present, alike to European and to Indian Civil Servants, it may be desirable at once to put into practice the recommendations of the Lee Commission."

The above paragraph omits all mention of the fact that the views of the Co-operators, which it treats with such politeness are anathema to the vast majority in India. The whole Non-Co-operation movement is strenuously opposed to "the transference of power from a British to an Indian bureaucracy to be controlled by a small oligarchy of lawyers, journalists and businessmen, in their turn sternly fettered by the immutable laws of creed and caste." The whole Non-Co-operation movement is against the racial hatred and the covetousness inseparable from the policy of expelling every Englishman from India in order that an Indian may occupy his post with all its emoluments and all the rights of "snobbery and jobbery" attached to it. Mere indianisation of the services is a policy which does not, and cannot, appeal to the Indian nation as a whole. It appeals strongly to a group of individuals, and Lord Winterton has laid his finger on the weakness of Cooperators with the Government. But he does not tell his readers that they are back-numbers, which is the fact. The "first step in Indian evolution" (mentioned by the writer) is long since past. What the nation by the mouth of its acknowledged leader demands to-day is a Government of India that shall stand up for India as the Government of Australia stands up for Australia and represents India as the government of Australia represents Australia, no matter whether its *personnel* be composed of Englishmen or Indians. The Indian nation as a whole must have immediately the control of the Government of India, and of the finance of India, no matter whether the administrators of the Government and of the finances be Englishmen or Indians. As for the future India must herself decide the choice of her public servants, but there is no reason to doubt that India will welcome Englishmen who are willing to serve her. Indians must have it in their power to turn out a bad man and appoint a good man in his place. It must be impossible for men who have deliberately made themselves obnoxious to the Indian people to remain in office and in power in India. Public officials must accept the role of public servants. If they accept that role it will not matter whether the individual official be an Indian or an Englishman; the greatest evil of the present Indian bureaucratic system—its irresponsibility to Indian public opinion and resultant arrogance,—will have been abolished. We find it hard to understand why English statesmen ignore this sensible demand of the immense majority of the Indian people who do not want to see an Indian bureaucracy invested with the dignity, prestige and powers at present arrogated by the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, and in the same position in relation to the Indian nation as a whole.

Lord Winterton makes much of caste distinctions as a hindrance to the evolution of a free India. He, like every other Englishman whom we have read upon the subject, fails to mention that the British in India, far from reducing caste distinctions, have by their presence added castes as rigid and as arrogant as any which existed in the Hindu-castes, which go so far as to insist on special treatment in the courts and prisons and on special privilege before the law. We refer to the "European" and the "Anglo-Indian" organised communities. He forgets to mention that the Nationalist movement, not to speak of many non-political associations of Hindus, are working strenuously to remove the disabilities imposed on sections of the population by the old caste system. In fact, in his article, he ignores Gandhism altogether, devoting himself to the contentions of the "men of great ability and social charm," the hangers-on of the existing bureaucracy. Yet Gandhism is the one hope of friendly understanding between the Indian nation and the Government of England. And the Indian nation, not the "men of great ability and social charm", is, or should be, the concern of British statesmanship.

A CABINET MINISTER'S IGNORANCE.

That the present Labour Ministers of Great Britain, with the exception of one or two like Mr. MacDonald and Col. Wedgwood, are no better informed about things Indian than most Conservative and Liberal Ministers of the past, can be seen from the following quotation—for which we are indebted to the "Leader"—from an article contributed by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, to the British Dominions supplement of the "Christian Science Monitor" of Boston:

"India has taken its first step towards Self-Government, and it is an enormous step. Under the Reforms scheme, each of the main Provinces into which India is divided elects a Legislature, and to these Legislatures is entrusted full responsibility for certain of the main functions of Government through Indian Ministers who are responsible to it. The control of the other functions is retained in British hands for the present, until it is seen how the new Legislatures manage their business. There is an analogous system in working for the All-India Assembly, though the British control there is more strict. When one stops to consider that India contains more than 320,000,000 people of many different races and religions, speaking twenty-one different languages, the enormous stride forward which has been taken in the last few years is apparent. And India's further progress to full Dominion Self-Government depends only upon her people demonstrating their readiness and ability to take charge for themselves of the complicated affairs of their gigantic country."

That Mr. Thomas, the most Imperially-minded among the Labourites, should hold the view that not until Indians have demonstrated to the satisfaction of their rulers their readiness and ability to take charge for themselves of the affairs of their country, is not surprising. But one might point out to him that his views are diametrically opposed to the considered views of his Party as a whole, which has more than once pledged itself to recognise India's right of self determination. The history of the last three years alone, not to go back any further, ought to have taught Mr Thomas the futility of such an attitude Great Britain has conceded self-government both to the Irish and the Egyptians not because British statesmen, whether Conservative or Liberal, were convinced of the "readiness" and "ability" of the Irish and the Egyptians to manage the affairs of their respective countries, but because in spite of those statesmen's dislike in such "readiness" and "ability" the Irish and the Egyptians were determined to wrest from Great Britain their independence, regardless of the cost to themselves. If the Irish and Egyptians had been content to leave it to British politicians of the type of even Mr Thomas to decide whether they had attained the requisite ability to manage their own affairs, they might have had to wait till Doomsday. Like the Irish and the Egyptians, Indians, too, are determined to assert their right to self determination, whatever Mr. Thomas and other Imperially-minded politicians may say or do and they are confident that Great Britain will have to concede them Swaraj.

Mr. Thomas is guilty not only of undemocratic views, but of serious, though no doubt unconscious, misrepresentations. It is evident that he has as much knowledge of the present constitutional machinery of India as he has of the "readiness" and "ability" of Indians to manage the affairs of their country. His statement that the provincial legislatures are entrusted with "full responsibility" for certain of the main functions of government and that the Indian Ministers are responsible to the legislature, will evoke laughter in official circles in India. Mr. Thomas ought to consult Lord Lytton and Sir Frank Sly as to what responsibility the Ministers have to the legislature and how far the provincial Governments are bound to carry out the wishes of the legislatures. Again, the statement that there is "an analogous system in working in the all-India Assembly, though the British control there is more strict," shows the depth of Mr Thomas' ignorance. There is no analogy at all between the Central and Provincial legislatures—unless Mr. Thomas has in mind the utter helplessness of both in the face of official autocracy. Before the Labour Colonial Secretary tries to enlighten Americans about the achievements of his countrymen in India, he would do well to procure from Lord Olivier a copy of the Government of India Act and from Mr. MacDonald, copies of "The Awakening of India" and "The Government of India" and go through them carefully.

Notes of the Day.

Labour in Office.

According to the "Leaders'" London correspondent, the Secretary of State has refused to interfere in the discretion of the Indian authorities regarding the refusal of the passports to Babu Shivprasad Gupta and his wife. In doing so, Lord Olivier has carried adherence to his predecessors' pet theory about reliance on the "man on the spot" to the point of ludicrousness. Babu Shivprasad Gupta, it will be recalled, had applied for passports because he wished to take his wife to Europe for the benefit of her health. But he and his wife are prevented from proceeding to Europe merely because, though blessed with riches, being an independent Nationalist he does not fawn on the local gods as many less wealthy persons in the U. P., do. And the bureaucracy has sought to wreak its vengeance in this manner as is evident from the fact that it has declined to give any reasons for the refusal of the passports. If Lord Olivier had any genuine regard for the elementary liberties of the individual he would have promptly taken the U. P. authorities to task for this scandalous abuse of authority. But, as the refusal of passports to the members of the Khilafat deputation and to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad shows, in this matter as in others the bureaucracy is a law unto itself even under a Labour Secretary of State. Despite the boasted principles of liberty which the Party to which Lord Olivier belongs professes, an Indian can be made a virtual prisoner in his own country and a friend of India like Mr. Horniman can be prevented from returning to the land he loves, at the sweet will of the bureaucracy. Such is the precious freedom which the country enjoys under a Labour Government!

The Burden on Land.

During his visit to Tanjore last week Sir K. V. Reddi, ex-Minister, Madras, gave expression to some unconventional views on the land revenue system obtaining in the Presidency, which must cause heart-searching in official circles in Madras. The ex-Minister said that whenever Government wanted money, whether for Railway, Education, Sanitation or Road purposes, they looked to the land and imposed greater and greater burdens on it, without caring to ascertain, as was done in England, the capacity of the landlord to bear the increasing burdens of taxation. Sir K. V. Reddi asked, "Was the landholder the only person profited by the money spent for these purposes and were not the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, and men of other professions profited by it? There must be equality of taxation on the ground that all were profited by it. But, unfortunately, the landholder was the only person taxed in his land for each and everything." Again, not only the capacity of the taxpayer to sustain the burdens imposed on him was not ascertained, but the principle, so much valued in England and all democratic countries, viz., that of no taxation without representation, is ignored in this country. In England, as Sir K. V. Reddi pointed out, no fresh taxation is levied without a taxation bill, but in this country re-settlement operations go on with clock-work regularity, without recourse to legislation and very often without allowing the taxpayers any real opportunity to discuss the merits of the taxation. The ex-Minister also adversely criticised the Lee Commission's report and dwelt on the harm its adoption would do to provincial autonomy. One wonders what views the present Ministers in Madras and elsewhere hold about the recommendations of the Commission. But do their views count at all?

Misplaced Leniency.

When, on previous occasions, we asked the Commissioner of Police to pay surprise visits to Grant Road Terminus and see for himself how police constables in uniform dealt with the poor fisherwomen and vendors of other articles on failure to get their 'dastoori" from them, we expected him to be a witness to scenes somewhat like the one which was described in all its luridness during the hearing of the case in the court of the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in which two constables of the Bombay Police Force were charged with mischief and hurt and abetment by two crockery-dealers. The facts revealed in the case being of almost daily occurrence in many parts, especially the poorer parts of the city where the guardians of law and order carry on their operations with impunity, we offer no apology for reproducing at length that part of the Magistrate's judgment which describes them:

"The complainants had come to Bombay from Calcutta to do some business in glassware. They hired a portion of a stable at Girgaon paying Rs. 25 a month as rent where they laid out their glassware. The place was next to a footpath. On May 29th at about 4 p.m. the first accused went up to the first complainant and demanded what is known as dastoori." The complainant offered him one anna but the accused insisted on having eight annas. The complainant declined to satisfy the latter demand whereupon the first accused left using a threat to the effect that he would see how the complainant would do their business there. The same night at about 9-30 both the accused went to the place and demanded eight annas. The complainant decided to pay. Thereupon both the accused knocked about and kicked the glassware and threw some on the footpath and charged the complainants with occupying the footpath. The first accused seized the first complaint and gave him fists and struck him with a leather strap. The second accused did the same to the second complainant. A crowd gathered and some of them reprimanded the accused for assaulting the complainants. The accused blew their whistles and some more policemen came on the scene. The policemen used their sticks to disperse the crowd. The two complainants were struck and taken to the Princess Street Police Station. The first complainant was found to be bleeding from his face and was sent to the hospital. Inspector Bull visited the place where the complainants had spread out their glassware and found that they were causing no obstruction on a public place and made a report to the Commissioner of Police."

It was fortunate that Inspector Bull did not, as many officers in his place would have done, rely on the report of his subordinates but made a prompt and impartial enquiry of his own for which, perhaps, the affair would have taken a different turn with dire consequences to the inoffensive traders who were assaulted and the passers-by who expressed their sympathy with them. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and while rightly observing that the case called for exemplary punishment inflicted a ludicrously lenient sentence of fine on the ground that the accused would be dealt with departmentally in addition to the punishment inflicted by the Court. The Magistrate's leniency in the case is as misplaced as his ground for it is extraordinary, having regard to his own statement that the case called for exemplary punishment.

Crime and Punishment.

We are not advocates of "exemplary" punishments as they are understood by a majority of Magistrates and Judges in this country; for we are convinced that the principles and practices of our penology require drastic revision. Until the revision takes place, we plead for some method in the infliction of punishment so as to make it accord with the crime. Offences against property committed by the poor, are generally punished by our magistracy much more severely than those against persons, especially when they are repeated. In a recent appeal their lordships of the Bombay High Court rightly characterised as "vindictive" the sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a purse containing Re. 1, inflicted on an accused with previous convictions of no very grave character to his credit. Such "vindictive" punishments are not rare. Mr. D. D. Nanavati, writing in the current issue of the "Bombay Law Journal", draws attention to the unsound and inhuman practice followed by not a few magistrates to go on mechanically increasing the severity of the sentence at every subsequent repetition of an offence, however trivial the latter may be. Having regard to all this, the sentence of a small fine on the two constables concerned in the present case by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate indicates an inadequate realisation of the enormity of the offence and of the menace to the security of person and property of citizens which it involved. Meanwhile, we would like to know what action has been taken by the Commissioner of Police against those constables who, in response to the blowing of the whistles by the accused "came on the scend, and used their sticks to disperse the crowd."

Central Khilafat Committee....

Mr Shuaib Qureshi, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, writes:—

"Sir,—My attention has been drawn to letter you have published in your Dak edition bearing date July 3rd, 1924. I am sorry to note that your correspondent has rushed into print without having verified the grossly misleading statements he has made. The resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee in Delhi, were handed over every day within one hour of the conclusion of each day's meeting to the representative of the Associated Press for the fullest publicity and the widest circulation all over India. This delay of one hour was due to the time occupied in translating the texts of the resolutions from Urdu into English. Further it is not true to say that "for the last more than two years" the Central Khilafat Committee has held its meetings in *Pardah*, for it has always been the practice of the C. K. C. to give the widest publicity to its decisions at the earliest possible moment. It is very possible that during the busy year of 1921-22 owing to the constant travelling the officer of the C. K. C. had to do for national work there might have been delay in translating and publishing the resolution. But there has never been any secrecy. Members of the Press have always been admitted to the meetings of the C.K.C. although the committee has, like any other important political organization, the right to exclude the Press from its meetings wherever necessary. This right has been used in the past and if occasion arises in the future it shall be so used. It does not, however, mean that resolutions passed at such meetings have been or will be kept secret from the public. They have always been published in the past and will be published is the future.

In the end I can only hope that in future your correspondent will show greater responsibility in his writings and not make statements which have no foundation."

RENDITION OF BERAR.

A FEW FALLACIES.

BY S. M. RAHMAN.

It was perhaps an American lawyer who after hearing his opponent's address in certain case, in a sudden fit of confession exclaimed "Sir, logic and lawyers go ill together." One may not entirely endorse the startling assertion, but, on reading the tissue of confused reasoning, on the vexed question of rectrocession of Berar, with which a certain legal luminary who is also the shinning light of liberalism in these provinces, has favoured us, one is inclined to think that the Yankee lawyer was not altogether wrong. The speed with which political fallacies multiply has been the subject of comment by more than one writer during the recent times. Like the Proverbial cat with nine lives it is not possible to kill them when once they have commenced the round. I do not intend to deal with all the plausible arguments which are growing round the question with the speed of mush-rooms, but, I deem it necessary to discuss a few misconceptions which are so sedulously being fostered in the press and on the platform.

The Constitutional Governor.

It is persistently argued that a Governor appointed by H. E. H. the Nizam will stand no comparison to a Governor drawn from the public lite of England as he will lack "the training in the management of democratic institutions." It has been an obsession with the stalwart pillars of liberalism to look upon the democratic institutions of England as the acme of perfection. One cannot quarrel with them if they continue to hug the idea in spite of repeated disillusionments. But the whole tenour of the above reasoning betrays such an ignorance of contemporary political history that one wonders how it could have been advanced by a "Constitutionalist"—— and M. L. C. to boot—— in other than a semi-somnolent state. It may pertinently be asked how many Governors with "training in the management of democratic institutions" remained democratic in the atmosphere of the Government Houses in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras and how many have succumbed to their bureaucratic environments? The "achievements" of some of them during recent years are calculated to confer the belief that the Englishman knows no democracy east of Suez and that he takes scrupulous care to shed his instincts of liberty before he enters the Indian waters. Perhaps it was the "training in the democratic institutions of England" which enabled Sir George Clark, now Lord Sydenham, to ride roughshod over the cherished aspirations of Indians or Lord Pentland to intern Mrs. Anne Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia without even the mockery of a public trial. The deportation of Mr. Horniman from his sick-bed, the unearthing of the notorious Bengal Regulations, a standing disgrace to the statute-book, in defiance of public opinion have been the recent exploits of our democratic Governors with experience of the "Mother of Parliaments." These "democratic" Governors whose chief concerns in life has been to play the Grand Moghul have not been a whit behind the sun-dried bureaucrats in behaving as the slave-drivers of the dumb millions. Many "Liberals" have made no secret of the fact that they preferred a Butler to a Wellingdon and a Sly to a Ronaldshay. It was the "civilian" Governor of C. P. who, not long ago, received the meed of praise from the High Priest of the Liberal Party. How many Governors and Chief Commissioners of C. P. and Berar have been drawn from the public life of England with "experience in the democratic institutions", since the advent of British rule in India? Will the next Governor of C. P. be an English publicist? In what democratic institutions the "Ideal Governor", Sir Frank Sly, received his training before he was elevated to the sat-

(Continued on page 9.)

ANTI-HERRIOT OFFENSIVE.

OPPOSITIONISTS' CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH INTERESTS FIRST AND FOREMOST.

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—The Opposition has launched a big anti-Herriot offensive. The Extremists are demanding an immediate overthrow of Government. The more Moderate Oppositionists are trying to prevent M. Herriot's going to London until he has reassured the public that the French interests will not be sacrificed. M. Herriot, in a speech at Troyes, declared that the Experts' Report offered France the best chance of securing peace and payment. He deplored the Opposition's efforts to distort and belittle the character of the Chequers' meeting and stated that Government's method was to pursue what united and not what divided.—Reuter.

FRENCH MISUNDERSTANDING.

MR. MACDONALD'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—The Havas Agency states that the British Ambassador here has informed M. Herriot that Mr. MacDonald proposed to intimate to the Powers invited to the London Conference that he never tried to bind M. Herriot to any ideas or expressions contained in the British Memorandum for which the British Government took the sole responsibility. M. Herriot has been satisfied with the explanation.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

DEADLOCK IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 7.

New York.—The efforts to remove the deadlock in the Democratic Convention have resulted in all candidates except Mr. McAdoo approving of the declaration completely releasing their delegates from any voting restrictions. Mr. McAdoo's men have re-affirmed their determination not to withdraw.—Reuter.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SON

LONDON, July 6.

Washington.—President Coolidge's 17 year old son Calvin is in critical condition in hospital following an operation for blood poisoning which is supposed to be the result of a blister on a foot caused while playing tennis. Five doctors are attending him.—Reuter.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

ENGLISH TEAM

LONDON, July 6.

The English team for the Third Test Match which begins at Leeds on 12th instant will be selected from Gilligan, Wood, Chapman, Hobbs, Woolley, Sutcliffe, Hearne, Hendren, Tate, Richard Tyldesley, Macaulay and Ernest Tyldesley. Fender and Kilner have been omitted from the team that won the Second Test Match. Fender's omission is due to a feeling of the Selection Committee that all change bowlers must not be slow bowlers.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

SOME RESULTS.

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—In the Olympic Games Ritola (Finland) won the ten thousand metres in the world's record time of 30 minutes 23 1/5 seconds.

Britain defeated France in polo by 15 goals to 2.

Hildreth was beaten in his heat in the 400 metres hurdles.

The final Throwing Javelin was won by J. Myrra (Finland) the distance being 62.96 metres.—Reuter.

SIR B. BLACKETT IN BOMBAY.

FLOATING OF NEW 20-CRORE LOAN.

Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member to the Government of India arrived on Monday morning in Bombay by the Punjab Mail and left the same night for Kirkee. It is presumed that this visit is in connection with the floating of a new loan to the extent of Rs. 20 crores.

According to the Kumbakonan correspondent of the "Hindu" final orders have been passed in the Kumbakonam Police Strike. Fifteen Constables have been dismissed and seventeen are to be prosecuted. Eight have been suspended for one month.—A.P.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

POSSIBILITY OF SETTLEMENT.

JUSTICE FEETHAM'S ATTEMPT

LONDON, July 6.

In the course of a statement to the Press regarding Mr. Macdonald's references to the possibility of the two Irish Governments reaching an agreement before the Boundary Commission is constituted Mr. Justice Feetham says that President Cosgrave and Sir James Craig have agreed to his acting on those lines and are giving him opportunities for an informal discussion for the purposes of seeing whether the agreed settlement can be reached. They are also giving him facilities to tour both sides of the border and to study the economic and geographic conditions. Meantime Mr. Justice Feetham appeals to the British and Irish public and the Press to abstain from controversial comments on questions involved in the Article Twelve of the Treaty.—Reuter.

MACLAREN FORCED TO LAND AT SUSAMI

LONDON, July 6.

Tokio.—Squadron Leader MacLaren was forced to land at Susami, which is 25 miles short of his destination,—Kushomato owing to shortage of petrol.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 7.

Tokio.—Squadron Leader MacLaren has arrived at Kushimoto.—Reuter.

FRENCH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 6.

The final of the French Amateur Golf Championship at La Boulie has been won by Anderson (United States) who beat Cyril Tolley (Britain) one up.—Reuter.

RUM RUNNERS SENTENCED

LONDON, July 6.

Galverston (Texas).—Three Americans and three British subjects who were involved in running rum in connection with the seizure of the British Schooner "Island Home" have been sentenced to imprisonments varying from four to eighteen months plus fines varying from 250 to 5000 dollars.—Reuter.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

SELECTION OF 6 INDIAN CANDIDATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The following six Indian candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to attend the course commencing about the 1st September 1924:—

(1) Subbayya Thimayya, son of K. K. Thimayya, Pleader, Coorg. (2) Kodandera Devayya Bopayya, son of K. C. Devayya, Pleader, Coorg. (3) Sushil Kumar Ghose, son of Rai Harada Charan Ghose Bahadur, Pleader, Mymensingh, Bengal. (4) Tara Singh, son of pensioner Jemadar Sardar Moti Singh, I.D.S., Multan District, (5) Pran Nath Thapur, son of Rai Bahadur Kung Behari Thapur O.B.E., of Lahore. (6) Khondaker Fazle Sohan, son of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazle Haq, retired Police Magistrate, Bengal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING IN RANGOON,

NEW SCHOOL OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

A new school of Civil Engineering with first and second year courses was opened at the University College this morning by the Hon'ble J. Maung Gyi, Minister of Forests and Agriculture. The principal of the University College in addressing the meeting spoke of the success of the school of Forestry which was opened this time last year at the University. He said that their expectation that the school of Forestry would be a great centre of training in the Far East was on its way to fulfilment. Students came from all parts of the province to join the school and next year students would come from the Federated States of Malay and Siam for training there. He then referred to the opening of the new Engineering course.

Hon'ble J. Maung Gyi said that the opening of the Engineering course marked the opening of the fifth professional school at the University. It was a milestone in the path of progress of this province. For many years past Burmans found it difficult to enter the engineering service to qualify for which they had to leave their province which they were reluctant to do. The opening of an engineering course would remove a great want of this province. H. E. the Governor who was an expert on education would have liked to be present on this occasion had he been able to do so.

Continuing, the Minister said that very shortly an Agricultural course would be opened at Mandalay and all these concerned his department. He assured the audience that the reforms were real and that they were on their way to the gradual fulfilment of their ambitions and aspirations.

PROTECTION IN JAPAN.

EMBARGO AGAINST LUXURIES

100 PER CENT INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, July 7.

Tokio.—A bill has been introduced in the Diet with the object of placing an embargo against luxuries by raising import duties by one hundred per cent., ad valorem. The list of dutiable goods includes tea, beverages, liquors, precious stones, silks and wearing apparel.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD FLIERS.

ARRIVE AT CHARBAR FROM KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 7.

American world-fliers left Karachi at 6-50 this morning. Since their arrival on Friday they have worked daily from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. with brief interval for meals, overhauling and cleaning their machines. On examination Machine No. H 2 was found to have two ribs broken while No. 3 had four ribs broken; also elevator in No. 4. With the assistance of numerous volunteers from Royal Air Force each machine had a new engine fitted and was thoroughly repaired. Two engines arrived on Saturday afternoon from Calcutta while the third was already in stock at the Aerodrome. The departure this morning was somewhat spectacular. Groups of Royal Air Force officers and men and many prominent citizens including numerous ladies bade farewell to the aviators. As the machines rose in the air equal distances apart, Revd. G. B. Thompson, B.A., B.D., Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church, Karachi, a citizen of America, held aloft the American flag joined by Union Jack, a fitting symbol of cordiality between the two great nations. The aviators waved enthusiastically from the rapidly disappearing machines and in a few minutes were lost to view in westward direction. Before leaving, Lieutenant Powell Smith expressed gratitude for splendid assistance received from Royal Air Force and the three hosts who generously provided food and accommodation during their brief sojourn. The aviators will make a brief halt at Charbar for oil supplies this evening.

LATER.

American world-fliers arrived in Charbar, about 360 miles from Karachi at 12-20 p.m. They leave Charbar for Bander Abbas at dawn to-morrow.

KARACHI, July 7.

The American aviators have decided to take advantage of the prevailing fine weather conditions and continue their journey from Charbar. They left Charbar at 2/25 p.m. on 7th for Bunder Abbas after taking oil and supplies abroad at Charbar.—A.P.

AMERICAN AVIATORS LEAVE KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 7.

The American aviators left Karachi at 6-30 this morning. Each machine has been thoroughly overhauled and new engines have been installed during the weekend. A short halt will be made at Charbar to pick up supplies of oil.

KARACHI, July 7.

American World-fliers passed over Pasni, about two hundred miles from Karachi at 10-20 this morning.

NABHA DAY.

SIMLA SIKHS TO HOLD DEWAN ON 9TH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

In order to celebrate the Nabha Day, the Sikhs of Simla will hold a *dewan* on the 9th in their temple, when special prayers will be offered and speeches delivered. People of all communities will be invited to attend the *dewan* and there will be a procession through the bazaar.

STUDY OF MODERN EDUCATION.

MR. ARUNDALE DEPUTED BY INDORE STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

It is understood that Mr. G. S. Arundale has been deputed by the Indore State to study the system of modern education. Mr. Arundale has left India accompanied by his wife.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

STATE OF SEIGE DECLARED

RISING SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, July 6.

Buenos Aryes.—It is reported that the city of Sao Paulo in Brazil is in the hands of the revolutionaries who have occupied the federal buildings after fighting. The Federal Government has declared a state of seige in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and rushed warships and troops to suppress the revolt.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 7.

Rio de Janeiro.—It is announced that military rising at Sao Paulo has been suppressed and order has been restored everywhere.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

NO PROGRAMME YET FIXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, July 7.

The Associated Press of India has been authorized to state that no programme has yet been fixed as regards Mr. Gandhi's future movements.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

ANDHRA NOMINATES MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 7.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held to-day at Bezwada unanimously nominated Mr. Gandhi to the Presidentship of the Congress at Belgaum.

HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

It is understood that the President of the Congress in consultation with Mr. Gandhi has appointed Mr. K. M. Panikkar to write the history of the Indian National Congress.

LAST OF DHARWAR PRISONERS.

MR. A RAHAMAN RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, July 7.

Volunteer Abdur Rahaman, the last of the Dharwar Shooting Case prisoners, was released to-day, though due on the 11th. He looks strong, healthy, and cheerful. He affirmed his faith in Khaddar, and Hindu-Muslim unity, promised ceaseless work, spreading *charkhas* among Mahomedan women.

Yesterday, Dharwar women offered a purse of Rs. 100 to Mrs. Tirtacharya, appreciating her noble service to Karnataki instrumental music. In fact she was addressed as "Abhinavasaraswati" of Karnatak. Replying she exhorted women to cultivate music for spreading noble ideas and helping the national cause.

PATHIK CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, July 7.

The Special Tribunal trying Sjt Pathik did not meet on July 4th, owing to the demise of the youngest daughter of the Maharana. On the 5th and 6th the Tribunal asked the accused searching questions in the three cases other than that for Sedition at the instance of the prosecution. The defence opens to-day. The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana visits Udaipur to-morrow. Important administrative changes are expected. Increased powers for His Highness are foreshadowed by his orders postponing the recruitment and dismissal of all officials.

Two Jagirdars of Beggon have prayed the State for the prosecution of Amritlal, manager, Beggon on the charges of bribery, extortion, and embezzlement.

Official And Personal.

Sir Mahmmad Shafi leaves Simla on the 18th for Srinagar where he will stay from the 15th to 27th and return to Simla on the 31st July.

Lt.-Col. H. Ross arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday the 6th July.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

FOURTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES.

SUIT AGAINST COUNCIL PRESIDENT

REJECTED WITH COSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose delivered judgment in the application made on behalf of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Swarajist member of the Bengal Legislative Council, questioning the admissibility of the motion for demand of grants for the Ministers' salaries to be brought forward at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. His Lordship rejected the application with costs.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship said, at the last session of the Bengal Legislative Council on March 18th last, a statement of estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Presidency of Bengal for 1924-25, commonly called the Budget, was presented, and in connection therewith a separate demand for grant on account of salaries of Ministers was made. That demand was for Rs. 2,20,000. At that session that demand was rejected by the Council. Although that demand was rejected by the Council the Ministers have continued to remain in office and are in office now. On June 30th the applicant came to know of the present supplementary demand on account of the Ministers' salaries, and he made the present application as Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Council, declined to decide on the admissibility of that motion or to disallow it. The applicant states that his property, franchise and personal right as a member of the Council would be injured unless Mr. Cotton was directed to decide on the lines indicated by him.

His Lordship after considering the principles applicable, to wit, of Mandamus, said that the two provisoes applicable here were (a) that the applicant must be some person whose property, franchise or personal right would be injured by forbearing or doing of this specific act to be done or forborne: and (b) that the applicant must also show that such doing or forbearing was under any law, for the time being in force.

His Lordship said: "I am clearly of opinion that what has been shown by the applicant in this connection is insufficient to make him a competent relater. The applicant pays Government revenue, it is true but he pays it along with thousands of other people, a fact of which I am entitled to take judicial notice. This by itself cannot, in my opinion, constitute such injury to the applicant's property as the proviso contemplates.

FRANCHISE.

Next, let us see, whether his franchise would be injured. What is the franchise which the applicant claims? He contends that having regard to the fact that he was one of those who, at the last session of the Bengal Legislative Council, had succeeded by their votes in turning down the demand for grant for the Ministers' salaries, the effect of the said vote of the Council in which the applicant had participated would be entirely nullified if Mr. Cotton be not directed to delete item 6, or to forbear from putting the same before the Council. I am not at all sure that the word franchise included the right to vote in the Legislative Councils. Right to vote at an election for the Parliament or for the Indian Legislative Assembly or for the various Provincial Legislative Councils is certainly franchise, but I know of no instance where the word has been held to include the power to vote on matters coming before the Legislative body. The term franchise is defined by Blackstone following older authorities as the royal privilege or branch of the King's prerogative in the hands of a subject. It is also said to be synonymous with the term liberty though the latter is usually applied to the class of franchise conferring immunity of jurisdiction. Franchises are of various kinds, and an account of their origin will be found in Pollock and Maitland's History of English Law. The term franchise in its electoral sense denotes both the right of voting at elections and the qualifications upon which that right is based. But assuming that I am wrong in the construction I am putting on the word franchise, has there been any injury in the applicant's franchise such as it is? Injury to franchise must be some act interfering with the exercise of the applicant's franchise, namely, his right to vote. But how can I say that there will be interference with the applicant's franchise or right to vote by Mr. Cotton putting before the Legislative Council for its consideration the motion of Mr. Donald? I am entitled to assume that the proceedings of the Council will be conducted in accordance with the traditions of the Houses of Parliament and that there will be no interference with the rights and privileges of members of the council. No question of any injury to franchise or to right exercised in the past can be gone into by me on this application, nor is it possible for me to foreshadow what may happen in future, nor am I satisfied that even in the event of Mr. Donald's present motion being accepted by the Bengal Legislative Council, there will accrue of a certainty injury to the applicant's franchise in the manner suggested by him.

PERSONAL RIGHT.

Let us next see if there will be any injury to the applicant's personal right. What is personal right? He says that it is his undoubted right to see that business of the Bengal Legislative Council is conducted in accordance with the provisions of law. This right the applicant enjoy along with 139 members of the Legislative Council, the present strength of the Council being 140. Can I say that the applicant has shown to my satisfaction any special circumstances within the meaning of the Rule laid down in case in Re Rasul (1914) I.L.R. 41, Calcutta 918? The answer to my mind is in the negative. It seems to me clear, therefore, that there is no injury threatened to the present applicant. The applicant seeks for direction on Mr. Cotton to disallow or to delete from the agenda item No. 6, or to forbear from the same before the Council. Suppose Mr. Cotton is not so directed, what follows? How would the applicant be hurt, except that it will hurt the applicant's notions of what is legal or illegal under the rules and standing orders. Except that it will offend against his views that the motion in question is *ultra vires* I cannot see what injury will be caused to the aplicant's property, franchise and personal right within the meaning of the section.

The conclusion, therefore, I come to on an examination of the applicant's contention is that the applicant has failed to satisfy the requirement of the statute. There is another ground upon which the application must fail. I am not satisfied that there has been any denial of justice. I have already said that it is not necessary that the word "refuse" or any equivalent to it should have been used and I accept the applicant's contention that the refusal may be inferred from the conduct, facts and dates I have set out. To my mind the argument that Mr. Cotton has been guilty of conduct which shows that he has distinctly determined not to do what has been required of him, whether there has been a denial of justice or not, is a mixed question of law and fact, and taking into consideration the entire facts and circumstaces of the case and being not unmindful of the grounds of urgency urged on behalf of the applicant, I hold that there has been no denial of justice on the part of Mr. Cotton. In view of what I have said above I must reserve for the present any discussion of the merits of the applicant's case, or of the intensely interesting questions of the Constitutional Law and Procedure suggested by counsel on both sides. At the proper time and on a proper occasion, I shall not fail to express my opinion thereon. The result, therefore, is that this application fails and must be dismissed with costs.

JAPANESE NAVY.

NEED FOR EXPANSION

PLEA FOR ELEVEN MORE SQUADRONS.

LONDON, July 7.

Tokio.—In the Diet to-day Takarabe, Minister for the Navy, said that the world situation demanded that Japan should further expand her naval and air forces and recommended the establishment of eleven additional squadrons.—Reuter.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is laid up with cold which has slightly affected his lungs. His doctor has ordered him to take complete rest. Pandit Malaviya has been compelled to cancel all his engagements.

FOOTPATH AT TARDEO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Day after day, the writer is witnessing how a foothpath is made up at Tardeo. The slabs are more or less broken! The work is distinctly kutcha! One knows not, whether durability is the first consideration of the man in charge! And whether it is a departmenal job or is given on contract. In any case, the footpath is being badly done, and let not the Municipality throw away its money in this fashion.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PRESIDENT.

BENGAL COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Subsequently before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose an application was made on behalf of Kumar Shanker Roy Chowdhury for an injunction to restrain Mr. Cotton from putting the motion in question before the Council and to restrain the two Ministers from drawing any monies by way of salary or otherwise in pursuance of the motion or from discharging any of the duties of the office of Ministers.

This application was connected with a suit by Kumar Shankar Roy Chowdhury against Mr. Cotton and the two Ministers for a declaration that the motion for the restoration of the grant for the salaries of the Ministers was incompetent, illegal and *ultra vires* and for a declaration that the two Ministers were not entitled to the status of Ministers and were not legally entitled to discharge any of the duties of their office as Ministers.

The Advocate-General opposed the application on behalf of Mr. Cotton and the two Ministers.

His Lordship granted an injunction restraining Mr. Cotton from putting the motion in question at this session of the Bengal Legislative Council, the costs of the application to be costs in the cause. The application so far as the two Ministers are concerned was dismissed with costs.

As a result of the injunction the Bengal Legislative Council which met this afternoon was adjourned for a week. The Council met at a quarter past three this afternoon, half an hour after the injunction was issued. The President announced that he had been commanded by His Excellency the Governor to adjourn the Council till **Monday next.**

DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, at the High Court, the suit in which Mr. H. L. Painter, sues the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" for falsely and maliciously printing certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th July, 1921, and claims damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh, continued to be heard yesterday.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Daphtary instructed by Mr. Tricamdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident. The suit arises out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then published the defamatory matter complained of challenging the statements made by the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) and stating (as alleged by the plaintiff) that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duty had actively helped others to commit murder or had connived at their doing so, or had connived at fabrication of false evidence.

The defendants deny that the "riot" as alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place, claim that the allegations made were true in substance and fact and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest; that certain other words complained of were no libel on the plaintiffs; and that other comments were fair comments. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs have been injured in their reputation or have suffered any damage as the first plaintiff has since then been promoted to a Commissionership.

COMMISSION EVIDENCE.

Mr. Daphtary continued reading out evidence taken on Commission.

H. R. Desai said there was party feeling between the Lingayats and others in the Municipality, hence all the trouble.

K. H. Mudvedker said he was the Editor of "Karnatak Vritta" since the last 22 or 23 years. Sometimes his paper was in favour with the Government and sometimes not. His paper came into disfavour with Government on account of the Swaraj and N.C.O. movements. There were no smooth feelings between the people who started those movements and the Non-Brahmin movement and there was a conflict between the two. The feelings between him and the Collector and the local Police were not consequently good. He returned to Dharwar on July 1 from Halyal. He was one of the accused in the Dharwar case, but he was let off after some time. The license for possessing a revolver which he held was cancelled in 1921 by the then Collector, Mr. Emmanuel. He did not think he was prosecuted on account of mistaken identity.

Dr. R. H. Shirhatti said when Mr. Mahomed Ali passed by Dharwar he asked them to organise and do their work with non-violence. The methods of the pickets were merely to preach. During the time D. S. P. Priestly was there, there were no prosecutions. Since the new D. S. P. came there the Police started prosecutions and their attitude changed.

Rustomkhan Maktamkhan said he had been to the place where the firing took place in search of his son. A pellet struck him on the nose, and the firing took place without any warning. There were some lights there and he heard wounded people asking for water. The pellet came from the direction of the Police Station. He had given evidence before the Congress Committee.

G. G. Guttal, a pleader said he was severely beaten by Manekji Karaka and his servant on June 14, 1921. On the day of the alleged riot he was in bed and had not gone out, because the fracture was not completely cured, and the evidence that he was near the shop on the day of the riot was false. He was arrested because he wanted to prosecute Karaka, and also because of other things. The Civil Surgeon had not given him any certificate. On the day of the riot people who had called on him had seen him bedridden. He had joined the picketing movement because he wanted to organise the movement, as it was a good movement. Dirt and mud were thrown at the pickets. There were six volunteers and they had all been sent to jail. There was violence before he became a picket. Liquor contractors used to throw mud, stones, and liquor on the bodies of the pickets. A boy was beaten by the servant of the liquor contractor, Nanavathy. He had made no complaints about all these persecutions. Marston had told him that the persons concerned in the movement would be prosecuted and put into jail. There were present at the time Karaka and Professor Moulvi. While he was contemplating a complaint he was arrested and since coming out of jail he had not filed a complaint, because he had no faith in British courts. He had not taken any part in his trial before the Sessions Judge. He was not a Congressman when he took up the picketing work. The memorial sent to the Governor was printed in 'The Chronicle.'

Hussensahib Hayatsahib who was wounded in the firing said there was no warning given when the people were fired on.

BALLADS IN SHIVLINGAPA'S HONOUR.

V. B. Joshi, retired Educational Inspector said he was in Government Service for 33 years and retired on pension, and he was given the title of Rao Bahadur, a medal, and a certificate of good conduct on his retirement. He gave up the title etc. in obedience to the mandate of the Congress. Coming to the meeting at which he had presided, he said, it continued till about 7-30 p.m., when a man came to the meeting and said there was firing going on. There were about 50 shots fired. The lights were taken to the place of firing, but he did not go there. It was a diabolical lie say that he accompanied the lights and encouraged people to throw stones etc. The Congress Committee had sent complaints to the Viceroy and the Governor on the 1st and 2nd July and they were correctly published in "The Chronicle". He had no grudge against anyone, and the object of sending these telegrams was to have an impartial enquiry. He did not want to defame anyone. Shivlingapa's reputation had increased in Dharwar since the shooting incident, because ballads were sung in his honour on the Mohurrum Day. Marston also had not suffered in reputation.

Dr. S. R. Kirlosker said he took no part in politics; he was called to Dr. Shirhatti's dispensary on the night of July 1 to treat the wounded. Painter took down the name of all the doctors there. When he told the Collector that one of the wounded persons should be removed to the Civil hospital, a policeman brought a conveyance and took the man to the hospital. When he came out of the Police Cordon people told him that there were some more wounded, and he again returned and Painter asked him why he had returned; he told Painter there were some more wounded and on his asking the Police whether it was so they answered in the affirmative. He had not seen the big stones lying on the road. He had seen Shivlingapa that night from a distance of about seven feet; there were no blood-marks on either his clothes or his face, when Shivlingapa was dictating the *panchanama* to the *panchas*.

Anant Subrao Yatgiri, a pleader, gave evidence to show that there were armed policemen to watch the shop, although there was no necessity to keep the men there. He had seen no trouble on the part of the pickets. He then testified to the firing, some of the shots coming from the verandah of the Police Station; there was no warning given before the firing began. There were about 50 or 60 shots fired.

In the afternoon some more evidence was read out by Mr. Daphtary.

Mr. Madhav Bhimrao Kabbur was then called. He was a pleader before his conviction and a journalist. He was an M.A., LL.B. of the Bombay University. He was in Dharwar in 1921 and was publisher and Joint editor of "Kurmavir," a vernacular weekly. He was taking part in picketing and his journal was espousing the cause of non-violent non-cooperation. He was summoned by Mr. Painter in his capacity as a journalist; it was on June 30. He and Mr. Divaker went there, as both of them were summoned. The Mamlatdar of Dharwar had just then left Mr. Painter, and there was none else present during the conversation. Mr. Painter first read out a warning, about two drink articles which had appeared in his paper, a warning received from the Government of Bombay. They challenged the correctness of the English translation handed over to them by Mr. Painter, and the latter replied that his duty finished with the warning, as he had nothing to do with the correctness or otherwise. Then there was some other conversation and Mr. Painter told them that he was thirsting for their blood, and added that nothing would please him better than to see them in jail for one year, and added "R. I." They thanked Mr. Painter for his frankness, and the latter said he was always frank. They did not get any work from Government in their press. He had represented the accused in the Hubli Volunteer case in May 1921. The accused were one Munshi, Khilafat Secretary, and two picketing volunteers. The complaint was lodged with Mr. Painter himself, although it was not the ordinary course to do so.

Kemp J. objected to this evidence, going in as Mr. Painter was not asked questions on this point.

Continuing, witness said the case was tried by the Mamlatdar of Hubli and he acquitted the accused. He had some conversation with the Sub-Inspector of Hubli and the latter had told him that he should not take part in such cases.

Kemp J. objected to this evidence, as the Sub-Inspector was not going to be called to give evidence, and the plaintiffs were not given an opportunity of meeting it.

Mr. Daphtary said he only wanted to show that the two movements were being stifled.

Continuing, witness said he was pleader for one of the accused in the Dharwar picketing case, and the case was filed with Mr. Painter as an extraordinary course. The case was transferred by Mr. Painter to Mr. Fernandes, the Mamlatdar of Dharwar. He remembered the incidents of July 1.

The Advocate-General objected and said this was all unnecessary.

Kemp J. said the evidence was given to show that evidence in his case was manipulated and the conviction was not just.

Continuing, witness said he went to the "Rajahansa" office to speak with the Editor Vamanrao Jathar. They then went to the public meeting on the Khilafat maidan just opposite the office of "Rajahansa", held for collecting Tilak Swaraj Fund. Mr. V. B. Joshi was the President and witness was sitting with the second Sub-Inspector of Police, Mahomed Umad, who was taking notes of the speeches. The meeting went on till about 7-45 p.m., when there was ringing of alarm bells and shouting from the liquor shop side; ten minutes after there was firing. He could hear this from the meeting, and as people came crying for help the meeting terminted. Many of his friends were present at the meeting. Dabhade, Kamlapur, Hukkeriker, Divaker Bandopant Joshi, Dr. Shirhatti, Abdul Khalasi, (the Chairman of the Khilafat Committee), Mohiyuddin Sahib Darji, (Secretary of the Khilafat Committee), Sultan Master, and many others were present at the meeting. Dabhade, Kamlapur, Sultan Master and Divaker were present right up to the end of the meeting, that was up to the time when the people dispersed, for when the wounded people came they dispersed. Witness and Divaker then went towards the "Rajahansa" office and they asked Dr. Huilgol to open his dispensary and some of the wounded were sent to Dr. Shirhatti's dispensary and some to Dr. Huilgol's. He with Messrs. Divaker and Venkatrao Mudvedker and Herlekar then went to the scene where he was told that some wounded men were lying. Near the Police Station Mudvedker called out for Shivlingapa, and asked for permission to approach the wounded. First, the responding voice said "yes," but immediately they received orders not to approach, as otherwise they would be shot at. Shivlingapa was standing opposite the Police Thana then.

NOT TO LEAVE HOSPITAL.

They then went to the Civil Hospital Assistant and requested him to go and give some help to the wounded, as they were not allowed to approach them. He (doctor) said he could not go, as his orders were to be at the hospital. Witness asked him to give some dressing materials to them, and send some one to the place, but he refused to do anything. There were about six persons with him at the time of this conversation. They then left for the city, and just as they were doing so, a motor car came with two or three policemen. Mudvedker followed the car, thinking there might be some wounded persons in it. It was about 9-30 p.m. He was one of the accused in the Dharwar Riot Case, and he was arrested on July 3. He was convicted and got three years. He together with the other accused sent more than one telegram to the Government. It was signed by all the accused and sent through their pleader Mr. Karandiker.

He had made an application for bail on behalf of the two volunteers, for whom he had appeared, and he had seen Mr. Marston, D.S.P. together with Mr Guttal. He represented to the D.S.P. that as the charges fell under Section 392, a bailable warrant should be issued, but the D.S.P. refused and said the prisoners would be produced before the District Magistrate. Marston sarcastically said they should approach Gandhi, and that the leaders always remained behind and put forward volunteers. He also said that he would see that the leaders were also punished. They had put in an application many times in the Mamlatdar's Court not to allow Mr. Marston to sit in the Magistrate's Court, at the time of the trial. He knew Mr. G. G. Guttal, who was a friend of the witness. He remembered Mr. Guttal's being injured in June. Mr Guttal came to witness' house severely injured within an hour of the assault on him and he was there for about 10 or 12 days. He could not move about on account of the swelling on the back and the arm. Mr. Guttal left on the last week of June. Witness used to go to Mr. Guttal's house almost daily. The day previous to the alleged riot the witness had seen Mr. Guttal and he did not think the latter was in a position to move about. Mr. Guttal was one of the accused in the riot case. He was arrested on July 4 and in jail he was under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon, who was also the Medical Officer in charge of the jail.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp witness said all he could see was a swelling on the arm and back of Guttal. The Civil Surgeon said that it was a fracture. He was a ricketty man and both the injuries kept him in bed, and he could not say which part of his injury kept him in bed. Whenever he saw Guttal while he was staying with him he was always in bed, and was never out of it. V. N. Asundi might have seen Mr. Guttal well, but the statement that he had seen him well 4 or 5 days was wrong. Witness's house was not more than half-a-furlong from the "Rajahansa" office. Mr. Guttal's was another furlong distant. Mr. Guttal was lifted by the volunteers when he was brought to witness' house, and he was removed in a *dumni* after 12 or 13 days as he could not walk. Witness said he was not concerned with Dr. Shirhatti's opinion that Guttal was well enough to walk even on the day of assault as it was not for him to express an opinion on a medical matter.

Mr. Abdul Khalasi was waiting on the outside verandah when he accompanied him and Mr. Guttal to Mr. Marston's house. Witness was told to give evidence in this case about everything he knew, and he had not given a proof of his evidence to anyone. He had told the Solicitor for the defendants, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, all that he was going to tell the Court about his interview with Mr. Marston. He had not supplied him with a proof of his evidence and he himself had never examined a witness, when he was a pleader, from a proof. He could not tell literally what Mr. Guttal's version about the interview was, but he knew about it as they were friends.

Guttal has not mentioned your name at all?—He might not have.

Guttal had said there was no one present at the interview, except Abdul Khalasi!—His memory might have failed him.

It was only when the names were put to him in the cross-examination that he admitted that you might have been present.—I cannot say, I was not there.

There was no reason for keeping this interview dark?—It was a common topic of discussion in the Bar.

It did not get beyond the Bar actually?—I cannot say actually. It might have gone. It never was published in the newspapers.

You might tell us why it was never published in the Press?—Because the volunteer case was going on and because the *Bhangi* was Mr. Marston's servant, and if we published the interview, we would get the case of our client unnecessarily prejudiced. We did not publish because we feared we would injure the case of our client.

After his conviction the reason ceased?—My capacity also ceased!

And the capacity of every one in Dharwar had ceased?—It is for them to say!

You made statements in the Sessions Court and in the Magistrate's court, and you made some very serious allegations against the local officials?—I had reason to make them.

You did it?—Yes, I did.

Here was a good interview and you could have made copy of it?—My statement was not exhaustive. I only mentioned what concerned me.

But this did concern you?—Not exactly. Guttal was the chief person concerned there.

You did not do this because Marston meant Guttal?—No. I did not make it a particular point to mention it. The statement was the only thing, which I gave in the court. I never meant it to be very exhaustive.

Your statement in the Sessions Court, including many things, was made some time before Mr. Guttal's?—We were living together and I knew what statements he was going to make.

You did not state that because you did not know what Guttal was going to state, and wheher it was going to be included in his statement or not?—As you put it, it is wrong.

Before the cross-examination was finished the Court adjourned till to-day.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF DY. ACCOUNTANT.

On Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation there were many items on the agenda which the public looked forward to with great interest if not anxiety but none of them passed through the House in the final shape and they have again left the anxious public on the same tenterhook of suspension as before. One of these was a resolution of Mr. J. M. Mehta authorising the Commissioner to spend Rs. 10,000 for picketing the liquor shops in F and G Wards with a view to save the poor millhands from the influence of drink. The legality of this resolution having created a doubt in the mind of the Municipal Commissioner it was sent for counsel's opinion and the Bombay public lost a splendid treat of rhetoric and logic apart from the effecting of a great departure in the civic life of Bombay. Likewise another similar resolution of interest in regard to approaching the Government with a view to modify the Municipal Act so as to expel a recalcitrant member by a two-thirds of majority was also shelved for the time being and referred to a committee and expression of much bitter feeling which it had naturally aroused was thus diplomatically averted. Some members however spasmodically gave vent to their feelings and characterised the resolution as the very negation of democracy and liberty. The Corporation approved of an appointment of a Deputy Accountant in view of the increasing work of finance.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT'S POST.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the post of a Deputy Accountant in which Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Retrenchment Advisor had opined that the need of a Deputy Accountant was real and in the interests of efficient accountancy it should be met without delay. He also stated:—The financial side of the work of the Corporation will demand increasing attention in future and it would be as well to advertise for a highly qualified man and instead of limiting the salary Rs. 600—50—1,000 as proposed, pay the selected candidate the salary which a person of his qualifications would command in Government offices and business houses in the city.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla proposed that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, that sanction be given to the creation of the post of an Additional Deputy Accountant on a salary of Rs. 600—50—1,000 p.m. and that the Establishment Committee be requested to invite applications for the post.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mr. H. J. Davis seconded and the proposition was carried.

The following motion of Mr. J. M. Mehta was transferred to the next month's agenda as the Commissioner had invited counsel's opinion on it.

'That the Commissioner be requested, with a view to the promotion of public health, induce the inhabitants of F and G Wards and particularly the Millhands and other workmen there to desist from the evil of drink and to that end to organize the peaceful picketing of liquor-shops in that area and that the Commissioner be authorized to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for that purpose.'

AMENDING OF MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai then moved:—

That the President be authorized to approach Government with the request to so amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act as to provide that any member against whom a vote of censure has been thrice passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting on each occasion shall cease to be a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Desai said it was a very simple matter. They were all businessmen and they ought to conduct their proceedings in a business like way. They did not want interruptions and unruly scenes in the House. He did not think there was any provision in the Act under which they could deal with a member who was inclined to be unruly and obstructive.

The President here suggested that the matter be referred to a committee for consideration.

Mr. Desai agreed and modified the resolution accordingly. He moved that the question be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee.

Mr. H. J. Davis seconded.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla opposed the resolution and said it would perpetuate the tyranny of majority. It was a question of individual liberty of a member. If the resolution was passed the party in majority by a vote of censure could dismiss a member who belonged to a party in minority if he came under ill graces. Under the existing rules the President had power to eject a refractory member. This he thought was a sufficient safeguard to maintain the dignity of the House.

USE OF VOTE OF CENSURE SUGGESTED.

Mr. P. J. Murzban thought the Corporation had ample powers to deal with a refractory member. Now they had Nationalists and Progressive parties and if the Nationalists party were in a majority, for instance, they could easily eject a member like Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy or Mr. Dabholkar holding pro-Government views by passing a vote of censure.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia asked how many votes of censure had been passed before to justify the passing of this resolution? The Corporators, he said were elected by the ratepayers and after expulsion of a certain member if he was again re-elected, he asked, what would be the position of the Corporation? During the last 40 or 50 years he said there had been not a single case to warrant expulsion of a member and he thought no useful purpose would be served by passing this resolution.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik supported the resolution and said time was coming when it would be necessary to safeguard the dignity of the Corporation.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji opposed the resolution.

"AGAINST DEMOCRACY & LIBERTY."

Mr. I. S. Haji in opposing said the resolution if passed would take away the powers of electors. He asked, was this democracy or rule by majority? It was, he said, the very negation of the principles of democracy and liberty.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said the existing rules were not sufficient to bring a recalcitrant member to order or discipline. He quoted rule 32 of the Act and said this rule empowered the President to ask an obstructive member to withdraw and if he refused to do so, the President was absolutely impotent. The President in that case could only adjourn the House. Under the rule therefore the President had powers to penalize the House rather than the recalcitrant member. He did not think democracy was in danger or threatened. Mr. Jamnadas added:—"We will die for democracy and Mr. Haji will not be with us when democracy was threatened. Mr. Haji will be elsewhere at the time." (Laughter.).

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in opposing said the word democracy could be translated in many ways. She feared the proposition would put the liberty and privileges of members in the hands of a small majority who may be in power.

The resolution was carried by a majority.

A MOVE IN POOR PATIENTS' CAUSE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved that the Bombay Tramways Company be requested to arrange for stopping their cars opposite all hospitals along their lines.

Dr. Viegas said the poor patients who go to hospitals by tram-cars find it very hard to walk up to the hospitals from the stopping stations. He cited an instance of a poor patient who expired before reaching the hospital.

Mr. J. M. Mehta seconded.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Tramways Committee.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjournerd till Thursday.

BANGALORE ORIENTAL ART EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

The Oriental Art Exhibition of Bangalore will be held from 10th July to 16th July. Paintings of Moghul, Rajput, Kangra, Neo-Bengal, South Indian and other schools will be exhibited. Metal works, carving sculptures from different parts of India will be on view. Lectures on Indian art will be given by Dr. James H. Cousins.

(Continued from column 6.)

had come there to decide India's fate knew his own mind. Yet, he belonged to one party or another.

Some of them prayed for Gandhiji's success. Others prayed and hoped for his defeat. But if you asked them what they meant to do, they were perplexed. One of them who likes to call himself a centrist told me that he was personally opposed to the proposals put forward by Mahatmaji and that he would go the length of actually opposing him at the open meeting. But whether at the time of voting he would enter the lobby opposite, he could not say. There was he said a greater chance of his voting with the Mahatma than against him. But why? He provided the answer himself. He was convinced that Mr. Gandhi was clearly in the wrong. But if Gandhi was driven out, who would lead us to Swarajya?

This is by no means a solitary example. One could find heaps of such. To quote only another example, a prominent chela of Gandhiji, who had sacrificed all that was best in him for the best and lasting interests of his country told me in all seriousness that the first resolution of Mahatmaji was clearly out of order as he understood the constitution. He is no mean lawyer. When he was practising as a lawyer, he had the distinction of being known as a "dabbler" in the principles and not the policy of law. He made no secret of his views. But when it came to voting on Pandit Motilal's point of order this gentleman chose to remain neutral.

These two incidents will no doubt be perplexing to the Westerner. If one analysed the situation then and there at Ahmedabad he felt that after all nations in history marched from victory to victory, not by the capacity of the soldier to decide for himself but by his willing, joyful and ungrudging obedience to the orders of his general. Is there any wonder then that these people were ready to merge their individuality in the individuality of a greater personality?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A WEEK AT AHMEDABAD.

SOME IMPRESSIONS

(BY AMRAS.)

The All-India Congress Committee that has just concluded its sittings at Ahmedabad had a memorable and epoch-making session. To the political student, this meeting was indeed of greater interest and importance than many annual sessions of the Congress since December 1921. No one who has been watching the deliberations of the Congress and its executive since the fateful days of the publication of the Civil Disobedience Committee's Report can fail to be struck with the marvellous change one noted in the deliberations of this great meeting at Ahmedabad. The one dominating feature of the deliberations of the Congress and its subordinate organisations these two months and twenty was personal animosity and bias.

The Calcutta meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in October, 1922, was the signal of the new departure. Gaya marked the crowning inglorioushess of the evil side of our political life. The Gaya Congress proceedings were noted for their intolerance for the opponents. Many a member of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Subjects Committee then owed the happy and welcome chance of his being unreported to the non-admittance of the Press to the Subjects Committee, and of his remarks being unnoticed by his contemporaries to the noise and uproar which even the Bengalee Orator could not drown. The seeds sown at Gaya were reaped at Nagpur where our "leaders" deliberately and no more hesitatingly as before cut one another's throats. The vicious circle was partially broken by the genius of Mahomed Ali. But to sound its death knell required more than the accepted genius of Mahomed Ali. Ahmedabad supplied the factor which was hitherto wanting. The change was marvellous. You heard no imputation of personal motives. No storm in the debates. No unfairness whatever. The Ahmedabad proceedings were conducted in a manner which the British Parliament can envy. Was not Shaukat Ali prophetic indeed when he counselled the National Assembly to forget the period covered by the Mahatma's imprisonment and release as a period of evil and a dream? Whether or not his hearers profited by the excellent advice of Shaukat Ali the unbiassed visitor was highly impressed with the truth of the seeming assertion of the words of wisdom.

In fact, when Gaya and after will be mercilessly consigned to oblivion, Ahmedabad will loom large. It may sound strange. Probably it does. One has however no doubt that this will be the verdict of the historian of the future.

Ahmedabad justified the greatest storm. Still, it was conspicuous for its absence. The secret of course is the personality of the greatest man of his age.

PRESSMEN BESEIGE SABARMATI.

The Sabarmati Ashram was beseiged by curious and oftentimes impertinent pressmen who wanted to know what Mr. Gandhi would do and what he would not do. This began long before the meeting. The week before the actual session began should have been more trying to the Mahatma than the proceedings which served as an "eye-opener" to him. "What will you do if you have a complete majority"? "What will be your attitude if you are thrown out"? "What again if the House is evenly divided over your proposals"? "Will you consider any compromise"? These and similar questions were put to and patiently answered by the Mahatma. But the world remained very much the same as before. You did not understand the Mahatma's answers. But still you would repeat your questions. No rebuff, but patient smiling replies as pointedly evasively as before.

The junior members of the All-India Congress Committee were only next in importance to the news mongers. I fancy that the sage of the Satyagraha Ashram found the former more trying than the latter. They might play and jest with the country in his absence. They might have consigned the Charkha to the lumber room. But they must perforce force themselves on Mr. Gandhi and counsel him as to what he should and should not do. One member for example took it into his head to "represent" the 315 millions of India's children and waited in deputation over the Mahatma. In a sudden fit of modesty however, he agreed, out of his own free will and pleasure, to recognise the claims of another like him to share with him the privilege of representing the Country from the Himalayas to the Cape Commorin. Together, they told the Mahatma, it is said, that he should stand by the old programme at any cost and that they who knew the people so well could not agree to any change or compromise. What the Mahatma replied is still a secret probably known only to himself and his two deputationists. I reckon that he gave them an indulging smile which he so ungrudgingly bestows on everybody.

The junior members were not the only people to "torture" the dictator. There were others who lay claim to be leaders. One must speak of them indeed in a whisper. What they said and what they said not no one knows. But one will not be treading far from the truth if he expresses the suspicion that but for these leaders of ours, the Mahatma would not have been "humbled and defeated." These were inside the screen. One has no right to know anything about these. No doubt the Mahatma will one day relate to the world the harassing Christianity able to take up the challenge and respond? Can we send out men and (even for him) experience he had just before the Ahmedabad meeting.

ANXIOUS SPECULATION.

The whole city was full of anxious speculation. The Mahatma had already stated his views but they were by no means satisfied. Every one took one side or the other in the bazaar discussions, still every one looked up to Gandhi for a solution of the problem. Member after member arrived. Speculation became infectious. No one who

(Continued in Column 5.)

GANDHI, THE MAN

HIS WORK AND INFLUENCE.

The following interesting article on Mahatma Gandhi and his work appears in the London "Guardian" the organ of the Church of England, from the pen of the Rev. W. E. S. Holland, late Principal of Kottayam College:—

It is difficult to write intelligently of thinking India without making reference to the man who is central in the political and religious thought of India to-day—Mr. Gandhi. The handful of men who seem to control the Press of England have made it difficult or impossible for most English people to know and understand more than one side of Mr. Gandhi's work and influence. There is a side of him which English people are for the most part simply not allowed to know; and it is this less-known side of Mr. Gandhi that needs to be elucidated, if Englishmen are to understand the place he holds in India to-day. But first it is necessary to premise one or two things, to supply balance to what would otherwise be a misleading and one-sided picture.

A WORD OF CRITICISM.

If I may venture to criticise one towards whom I feel as perhaps I feel to no one else I have ever met, I would say principally three things. First of all, on the side of religion, Mr. Gandhi has chosen for his work a most unfortunate title: "Non-Co-operation." The title indeed carries its own condemnation with it. Quite evidently the one thing the world needs above all else to-day is fellowship, unity, co-operation. It is for lack of these things that we perish. True, Mr. Gandhi's movement is one for non-co-operation *with evil*. Still, in its influence upon the spirit of the movement, the title has carried its followers far beyond this limited aim. And, further, Mr. Gandhi is in a hurry. He talked of India's gaining Swaraj (self-rule) within two years. In this at least he is most unlike the Master Whom in so many respects he seems to follow. But there are indications that the miscarriage of many of his plans has taught Mr. Gandhi the need of regeneration and of the changed manhood and womanhood in India, without which she can never attain the ideals he has in view for her. Secondly, Mr. Gandhi's economics must seem to many of us crude in the extreme. Thirdly, on the side of politics, I profoundly dissent from Mr. Gandhi's opinion that the day of British usefulness in India is well nigh done. British usefulness, I say; not necessarily British rule. I do not know how much longer British usefulness in India will take the form of British rule. But at least I am certain that for many decades to come there will be bigger and bigger need and scope for British usefulness, and service of the Indian people. The rule of subject nations is an ancient thing. It has been tried all down history. Assyria tried it, and Babylon, Macedon, and Rome—to come no nearer to modern times. But to-day there is looking in the eyes of the British people a greatness hitherto unattempted by any race in history: the greatness, not of ruling a subject race, but of serving and helping a subject race to rule itself. No great race has ever yet given itself to the service of another people. A British patriot can have no greater ambition for his people than that their title to fame down history should be that they lifted a fifth of humanity into nationhood and a place in the sisterhood of the free peoples. These three criticisms upon Mr. Gandhi's aim and methods *need to be underlined three and four times*, in order to give balance to what follows.

MR. GANDHI'S SPELL.

What is it that gives Mr. Gandhi the supreme place he occupies in India's veneration to-day? He is an altogether unimpressive little man: frail, ascetic, undistinguished, with bare feet and but a stable cloth thrown round him. Of course, there is evident in him from the first moment of contact an utter fearlessness, a transparent simplicity, a complete selflessness, such as are seldom if ever combined in a single person. But perhaps the best way to explain the secret of the hold Mr. Gandhi has on India's reverence and affection is to set forth what I may of the way he came to cast his spell upon myself. Mr. Gandhi had just landed in India on the accomplishment of his great work in South Africa. There are things about that work which justice-loving Britons ought never to allow themselves to forget. His non-co-operation agitation had almost reached its zenith in South Africa when there broke out the armed strike among the white miners on the Rand. It was Mr. Gandhi's supreme opportunity. He could have dictated his own terms in the hour of Government's extremity. Instead, he at once called off the entire agitation, and waited till the Government had settled with the miners before quietly resuming again. He did not wish a forced issue. He wanted honest acceptance of his aims, or none at all.

HIS DEEPEST LESSON.

A gathering of some twelve or fifteen thousand Indians had met in the open-air in Calcutta to welcome Mr. Gandhi. First came two hours of Bengali oratory; fulsome flattery of India and of Mr. Gandhi. I was occupying a place in the front row quite close to Mr. Gandhi, who was on the platform. Throughout the proceedings he appeared to be undergoing acute pain. His head was buried in his hands. I thought he was suffering from a severe headache. The flow of flattery over, Mr. Gandhi rose to make his reply, and, it might be supposed, to express his gratitude and appreciation of the wonderfully cordial and generous reception just accorded him. The whole concourse shuffled themselves on the ground, getting ready to listen for an hour or two to the great speech of the evening. If my memory serves, he began without preface, and delivered himself of one single sentence: "There is, I think, only one contribution which I can usefully make to this afternoon's proceedings, and that is to say that, speaking for myself, the deepest lessons of my own life have been learned from One Who never set foot in India." And he sat down. There was a strange feeling about the meeting. For a moment or two nothing happened. Was it all over, the great speech they had come to hear? And what did he really mean by what he had said? Then quietly the great assembly dispersed: to ponder.

A SPEECH TO STUDENTS.

I was profoundly impressed. That evening I wrote and asked Mr. Gandhi if I might call and see him, or, if that were inconvenient, if he would call on me in college any day before five o'clock. Two days later he came, at two o'clock, and told me he could stay with us till 2.25. They say you cannot hustle the East, but the East can hustle itself when it wants to. Within a quarter of an hour my students had a garland ready, and had arranged a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi in the college hall. At 2.15 we met; just ten minutes left. First came two little speeches of welcome from my students: poor stuff, ill-prepared, and in a foreign language; but it was their best. Then followed the song of Bande Mataram: a national song which need bear comparison with "Rule, Britannia" or "God Save the King." Then Mr. Gandhi got up to make his reply. Surely there would be some expression of appreciation and gratitude. The little welcome had been entirely spontaneous, and it really was very decent of my fellows to have got the thing together. They had done their best. This time I had pencil and paper ready to take down Mr. Gandhi's words. This is what he said, again without preface of any sort: "You will bear with me, my brothers, if I say how pained I was to notice the tone in which you sang that sacred song just now. It is the praise of our Motherland. Not one line of it is true of India to-day. There is only one attitude in which any of you may ever again sing that sacred song: on your knees, in prayer to God that He will make our country what the poet paints her to be." And it was over. I do not think any of my students will ever forget that meeting.

THE PRINCIPLE OF GANDHI'S TEACHING.

Mr. Gandhi's principle is probably familiar to all. It is that, if a Government passes an unrighteous law or issues an unjust order, you may not willingly obey. You must vindicate your conscience by refusal of obedience. Only you must take care that the painful consequences of your disobedience fall on your head and on no one else's. Should you feel called to vindicate your private conscience, you must see that, if any heads are to be broken, it must be your head and not someone else's. By refusing obedience to injustice or to evil, and by submitting to suffer all that evil chooses to do to you, you will defeat evil. You will overcome evil by love, and at the price of your own suffering. We know where he learnt that lesson.

HIS TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

To the end of the war Mr. Gandhi was a strong supporter of the allied cause, enlisting troops in India for the British forces. Six months later the Rowlatt Bill and Amritsar had thrown him into determined opposition to British rule. A year or two afterwards came the news of his arrest, trial and sentence. The news reached me in Australia. It might have been expected that India would run red from one end to the other, now that hands had been laid on Mr. Gandhi. Instead, as I read my Indian papers, I could hear a silence that could be felt. One could almost hear a pin drop, as it were, in the political world of India. What was the reason? A further knowledge has only confirmed my impression at the time, which was that India felt she was watching the man who came nearer than any other Indian had ever come to her Indian ideal; and that at that supreme moment that man had for his guidance and inspiration the example and teaching of Jesus Christ. Few greater wrongs have been done by the British Press to the British public than the withholding from so many of them the story of that trial. Both the chief persons in the drama were magnificent; judge and prisoner. The English judge was entirely worthy of his part. In the few short sentences in which he pronounced judgment, one can detect respect and high regard for the prisoner he was sentencing. And Mr. Gandhi pleaded guilty. He had already long before confessed that, while the outrages and murders which had taken place were every one of them in flat violation of his teaching, and in direct disobedience to all for which he had ever stood and pleaded, yet he recognised that these outrages were a consequence of the giving of that teaching to people not yet prepared to follow such high doctrine. He therefore assumed entire responsibility for crimes of others which were the denial of his whole message, and pleaded guilty, asking to receive the maximum sentence the law allotted to the offence.

PEACEABLE AGITATION.

What were the results of Mr. Gandhi's work and teaching thus far? In the realm of politics, he had abolished the reign of the bomb and the revolver. Almost to the end of the war, assassination of police and officials was the chief method of Indian agitators. Yet, just at the time when Ireland and Russia were achieving a large part of their political ambitions by the methods of bloodshed, India, under Mr. Gandhi's tuition, turned down the instruments of violence and adopted instead the peaceable methods of political agitation. English gratitude has need specially to recognise its debt in this respect to Mr. Gandhi's influence.

THE REALM OF RELIGION.

In the realm of religion, the result has been still more marked. Missionaries working among the educated classes have to-day to report a new and very wonderful thing. During the last eighteen months I cannot remember ever coming across, in any Hindu I have met, any signs of opposition to Jesus Christ. To-day Christ is common ground between us missionaries and our Hindu students. He is the accepted standard, the only standard to which I can appeal and carry my Hindu students. That this is not the opinion of optimist missionaries may be shown by appeal to unbiased sources. To those who know India, it is familiar that the most determinedly and bitterly anti-Christian body in India is the Arya Samaj. In the monthly organ of that anti-Christian body, in a leading article by its Hindu editor, occur the following words:—

It is curious that, while the arrest and trial of Mr. Gandhi have shaken the faith of some people . . in the efficacy of morality and non-violence as a political method, it has prompted a much larger number, including several who had set themselves for years to counteract the proselytising work of Christian missions, to turn to the figure of Christ upon the Cross in reverent contemplation. Orthodox Hindus, militant Arya Samajists, devout Mohammedans and, of course, Brahmos, had their minds turned to Calvary in commenting upon the event. It may be said without exaggeration that the Mahatma in jail has achieved in a short while what Christian mission had not in a hundred years, with all their resources of men and money—he has turned India's face to Christ upon the Cross.

I know those words to be true, at least in the part of India in which I have been working. You have only to-day to advertise a lecture on the "Cross of Christ" to attract pretty well every English-speaking Hindu within reach. That this is not an isolated phenomenon will appear from the following statements by Hindu writers, most of them in the last eighteen months:—

It is an interesting thing, remarked a Hindu, that, though there have been Mohammedans in India for 1,000 years, you never heard a Hindu say, "I wish you were more like Mahomet." We have only known of Christianity for a quarter of that time, but there is no educated Hindu who would not say to any Christian, "I wish you were more like Jesus Christ."

My study of modern history has shown me that there is a Moral Pivot in the world, and that more and more the best life of East and West is revolving about that Pivot. That Pivot is Jesus Christ.—A Hindu Professor of Modern History, South India.

The solution of the problems of the day depends upon the application of the spirit and mind of Jesus to those problems—Editor, *Indian Social Reformer*.

There is no one else seriously bidding for the heart of the world except Jesus Christ. There is no one else in the field.—Brahmo Samajist.

If there were formed a society of men who want to follow Jesus, and who are left free to decide for themselves by what method to follow, we should join by our thousands.—A Group of Hindu Students to the Principal of a North India College.

It is incumbent upon us to come to terms with Jesus Christ. We need Him and we cannot do without Him.—A Hindu Lecturer in a West Coast College.

CHRIST ACCEPTED AS IDEAL.

Jesus Christ, I say, is to-day common ground between us and our Hindu students. It fills us with awe to mark the way. He is now Lord of Indian thought. And yet, while thus profoundly attracted by Jesus Christ and accepting Him as the Ideal both in teaching and example, India's students and thinking men are turning to one side perplexed, uncertain, disputed. Jesus Christ is Lord of Indian thought, but not of Indian life. What they ask is: "Is it practical?" "Can He be followed?" Every day in India now I seem to hear in my ears the words of the first two Greeks who sought access to Christ. "Sir, we would *see* Jesus." They say, "We have had enough of teaching. We all have Bibles. We simply want to know: Can it be done? It would be sheer waste of time for me to argue with my students on behalf of Jesus Christ. He is accepted as Ideal in the realm of thought. But is it not all a beautiful dream, a quite impracticable vision? Over and over again my students have said to me in one way or another: "You English are a very shrewd and practicable people. You have had Christ before you in Europe for 2,000 years, and it seems to us you just know the Sermon on the Mount is not practicable. You have hardly yet begun to try to build your politics, your trade, industry, commerce, society and the actual details of life on the principles of Jesus. Gandhi tried, and he is in jail.'" Or, as a student put it to me not long ago: "Sir, it seems to me that the two men in all history who, since the days of Jesus Christ, have made the most determined effort to apply His teaching to politics are Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gandhi; and all the world could do with them was to shatter the health of one and to put the other in jail. Calvary will always be repeated."

INDIA'S CHALLENGE.

"Sir, we would *see* Jesus." That is India's challenge to the very best Christianity there is in Britain. Is British women to the villages of India in whom India shall see Jesus? A tale of what Christ is doing in a distant land will not do. Jesus must be seen in India. It is the method of the Incarnation: the way God always takes with men, the only way He can ever be revealed to those who know Him not. Can British Christianity take up the challenge? Let me put it on the negative side. One who is perhaps the most earnest inquirer in my hostel came to me not long ago one evening, and opened his whole heart. After he left, I wrote down some of the most striking of his sayings. Here are three of them: "I love Jesus Christ, but" (hesitatingly) "I do hate Christians." And again: "I do want to follow Jesus Christ; but, when I look at the lives of Christians, I think I shall do better to remain a Hindu." And lastly, as he turned to say good-night: "Sir, you know if it were not *for the Christians*, we would all be Christians."..... We had arranged for a baptism on Tuesday in our hostel at Allahabad. On the previous Friday the Hindu father of the boy drove up to take his boy away and send him to London—*to cure him of Christianity*. And he succeeded. How soon are Christians going to make it possible for us to send our Hindu students to London, Manchester, Glasgow, and to say: "Go there, and you will see Christianity being lived out"? "Sir, we would see Jesus." The supreme test of British Christianity has come. What does the future hold?

RENDITION OF BERAR

(Continued from page 6.)

rapy of these provinces? Can any one seriously contend that an Indian, even Sir Moropant Joshi, will not make a better Governor than a Lord Pliant, or a Colonel Sir Do-nothing or any other unemployed scion of British aristocracy with more brawn than brains?

"Usurpation" by the Nizam.

It is stated with a great show of reason that Berar belonged to Bhonsla Rajas and that the Nizam is as much a usurper as the British. It is really amazing why our "learned historian", stop there and do not go a step further. If they do so they will find that the Bhonslas were also "usurpers" and that the province of Berar really belonged to Gond Rajas whose descendants are to-day roaming about in the forest of Satpuras. Logic is a good thing, but it, sometimes, like the double-edged tool, relentlessly cuts both ways. It will be a splendid idea if the nomad Gonds are installed on the "Masnad" of Berar, but, then many of our critics will have to take the next train to Konkan. The argument has much resemblance to the one advanced by certain ingenious Anglo-Indians to the effect that the Aryans are as much "foreigners" in India as the British and that they have no right to rule over a major portion of the country. If at all, they maintain, Swarajya should be granted to the aborigines who are the real sons of the soil! Of course, modern Englishmen, the descendants of Norman and Danish conquerors, are not foreign usurpers of England! It is difficult to find a better example of the insidious process of the real issues. The Nizam took Berar from the Bhonslas by the same open and avowed right of conquest by which the latter had taken it from the Muslim Kings, or William the Conqueror had brought England under his sway. He did not filch it from him by the "diplomacy" of "peaceful penetration" and "interpretations of treaties" of which your readers have by now become too familiar.

Gain to the Nizam.

"What advantages," some wiseacres inquire with a magnanimous air reminiscent of a certain occupant of the Viceregal "Gadi" will the Nizam derive under the conditions of complete autonomy which he himself has laid down? He will not be able to spend a pie of the revenues of the province in his own dominions." In other words the argument means that unless a man is actuated by low utilitarianism he should not be trusted and his bonafides should not be believed. I do not know if any man of balanced mind will subscribe to this proposition. We have not yet reached the stage when questions of right and justice have ceased to have any value. There are many things more valuable than mere lucre. Prestige is still and will always remain an incalculable factor in the political relations of humanity. Why is England horrified at the very idea of the separation of Canada, South Africa, or Australia, although she does not derive a single penny from the Dominion Exchequers? When it is in the interest of England to keep the self-governing commonwealth within the orbit of the Empire will it not be in the interests of the Nizam to have Self-Governing Berar as a part of his Dominions?

Question of Right and Justice.

Strangely enough, another argument of the same ilk is advanced calculated to show that the Nizam alone has not been the victim of injustice and that right and equity have no place in international relations between States. It will be an evil day, indeed for the world when this perverted principle begins to guide the affairs of humanity. It is not necessary to ransack the pages of Hobbes, Grotius, Black Stone, and Bluntchli to know that morality is an inseparable part of the law of nations and that it has never been divorced from the rules of natural justice. States have as much right to right and justice as individuals. Because many nations have trampled under foot this guiding principle of human conduct it does not follow that the Nizam should be denied his due. It is no wisdom to refuse to suppress evil simply because evil is rampant in spite of human efforts or that no offender should be punished because all offenders cannot be brought to book. It is entirely erroneous to state that all States have been built upon the debris of violated rights and broken pledges. No ordinary human being with some pretensions to common-sense can be impressed with such figments of heated brains and morbid mentality.

Harikrishna Thevan, the notorious dacoit who was arrested by the police recently, died on Saturday at Sankarancail Local Fund Hospital, Tinnevelley, as a result of the gun-shot wounds he received during the fight between himself and the police before his arrest.

THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. KELKAR'S BILLS.

The following are the texts of the two Bills which Mr. N. C. Kelkar will introduce into the Legislative Assembly in the September Session, viz., (1) The Societies Registration Amendment Bill and (2) the Passport Act Amendment Bill:—

THE SOCIETIES REGISTRATION AMENDMENT BILL.

A Bill to amend the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) for certain purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) for certain purposes, hereinafter appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. This Act may be called the Societies Registration *Amendment* Act, 1924.

II. In Section 20 of the said Act (Act XXI of 1860) after the words "the diffusion of useful knowledge" add the words "the diffusion of political education."

III. In the same section, at the end add the words "or for any other purpose of public utility."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is intended by this Bill to extend the scope of the Societies Registration Act, by making it applicable to some purposes which have been perhaps inadvertantly omitted from Section 20. It is believed that the Registrar of Societies under this Act has refused Registration to a number of Societies or Associations, who wished to be incorporated under the Act, on the ground that they were of a political character. In any case all doubt should be cleared up by the use of express words which may make such refusal impossible. There is no reason why the benefit of incorporation, and the legal status for all practical purposes conferred by such incorporation, should be denied to even political societies, inasmuch as the work and purpose of political education is certainly as useful and altruistic as any other mentioned in the Act. The wish for open registration and incorporation shown by any political institution should rather put a premium and not a discount upon the legal facilities which may be given to it. The present Act being enacted more than 60 years ago, political education may naturally have been then too negligible to be taken account of for the purposes of the Act. But there has been very considerable advance in this direction since then, and the antiquated provisions of the Act ought to be brought up to date.

THE PASSPORT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A Bill to amend the Indian Passport Act of 1920 for certain purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Passport Act, 1920, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. This Act may be called the Indian Passport (Short Title) Amendment Act, 1924.

II. In the title of the Act, after the words "British India" add the following words "and to enable persons going out of British India to secure passports."

III. In the preamble of the Act after the words "British India" add the following words "and to enable persons going out of British India to secure passports."

IV. After Section 5 insert the following heading:—

Provision for outward passports.

V. After Section 5 of the Indian Passport Act 1920 the following clauses shall be inserted, viz.:

6. Every person, who is either (A) a natural born British subject, or (B) naturalised in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonies or in India, or (C) a subject of a native Indian State in alliance with, or feudatory to, or entitled to the protection of, His Majesty's Government shall, on application to any Provincial Government in India, be entitled to get a passport, enabling him to proceed to and enter the United Kingdom or Ireland or any British Colony or Dependency or Dominion or any foreign Country; provided that the applicant produces, before any officer, appointed by the Provincial Government in that behalf, a declaration or affidavit sworn on oath, and countersigned for that purpose by any Magistrate of the 1st Class or J. P. or Superintendent of Police or Notary Public, showing the applicant's (1) Nationality, (2) Religion, (3) Place of birth, (4) Age, (5) Father's name, (6) Usual place of residence, (7) Purpose of travel or voyage.

7. Every applicant shall pay, for the Passport applied for, a fee of rupees two, which shall be paid along with his application.

8. The Passport shall be signed by a Secretary to Government and shall contain a request and a requisition, in the name of His Majesty's Government in India, to all those whom it may concern, to allow the holder of the Passport to pass freely without let or hindrance, and to afford him every reasonable assistance and protection of which he may stand in need in his capacity as a person holding the qualifications by virtue of which he may be entitled to obtain his passport.

9. No common carrier, whether inland or overland, and having an office or place of business in India, shall refuse to any person, holding a Passport under this Act, the use of his conveyance, on the ground of want of authority or permission of the Government of British India, in this respect.

10. Every Passport, granted under this Act, shall cease to be valid at the end of two years from the date of its issue, after which period a new Passport shall be issued to the holder, if he applies for the same and satisfies in that behalf the conditions laid down in the foregoing section of the Act.

11. Every applicant shall allow and exhibit the officer, appointed by a Provincial Government in this behalf, to keep a record of the applicant's height, complexion and such other personal or special peculiarities as may be necessary for establishing his identity. The applicant shall also supply, free of charge, three copies of his own photograph, unmounted and of dimensions specified by the said officer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is intended by this Bill to make it obligatory upon Government by an Act of Legislature to issue passports to British subjects and subjects of Indian States enabling them to go to countries beyond the seas or beyond the land frontiers of India. At present there are no rules to govern and regulate the issue of such passports and the discretion of Government is admittedly altogether unfettered in this matter (*vide* pp. 2175 of the Debates of the Legislative Assembly for 25th March, 1924).

It is the natural right of a subject of any country to be granted a passport which, in its essentials, is nothing more than a certificate of identity and a request by the Government issuing that certificate, to all concerned to give to the holder of the certificate lawful protection and assistance in general, as a matter of international courtesy. No passport can, of course, override the immigration laws or any other laws of any foreign country, and the holder of a passport cannot get, by reason of the passport, any immunity if he offends against any of these laws. A passport cannot therefore lead to any international complications. There is, therefore, no reason why Government should have it in their arbitrary authority to refuse a passport to any applicant, who may be prepared to make a solemn declaration of all reasonable particulars of information required about his identity and the purpose of his journey abroad. The Bill also proposes to make it obligatory upon common carriers to allow the holder of a passport the use of their conveyance subject of course to their general rules and fare tariffs. A passport issued by Government would be nugatory unless a duty was imposed upon common carriers to respect that passport. In practice, however, it is more often out of regard for the wishes of Government, than their own inclinations and interests, that navigation companies or over-land carriers refuse to convey passengers unless they secure official passports.

INDIA AND DOMINION STATUS.

SIR S. NAIR ON THE MEMORANDUM

Sir Sankaran Nair addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—

Sir,—A very important memorandum on the claims of the Indian people has been presented to the Secretary of State by the Indian leaders who are now in London. It is said to represent the view of both the Moderate and Swarajist elements. A memorandum so supported deserves very careful consideration, and in all probability the recommendation to appoint a Commission will be, as it should be, accepted by the Secretary of State. It is for this reason that I venture to write you this letter.

The signatories to the memorandum say, "We claim that India should draft her own Constitution, as the present Dominions and the Irish Free State have done." Apparently a limitation is placed upon their power by the following words:—

The defence of the country should remain in the hands of the Viceroy, subject to such reservations as may be agreed upon, until the responsible Government of India is ready to take it over. Also that foreign affairs (including the relations with Indian princes secured by treaties) should be left with the Viceroy. This is inconsistent with Dominion Home Rule, which is claimed for India by those who have signed the memorandum. It is the enormous military expenditure that is mainly responsible for the present situation in India, in particular, with reference to taxation and remuneration of the services. It is not likely, therefore, that India will draft a Constitution which leaves the military expenditure to the unfettered discretion of the Viceroy, who will be guided mainly if not entirely by the Commander-in-Chief and other military advisers. The question of defence is bound up with the question of the military expenditure.

As to foreign policy, would it not be better (in view of the recent agitation in favour of Turkey) for the Indians to declare their views through the Legislative Council, rather than leave it to a section to force the hand of the Secretary of State and of the English Cabinet? Instead of placing such limitations, it seems desirable that the Commission, if appointed, should not be fettered in any way in making such recommendations as they might consider desirable. A practical temporary solution would be the appointment of an Indian as the Financial Member of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 6.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.581 in.
Temperature of Air	..	81.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	78.1 "
Dew Point	..	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	87% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	10 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		84.7 "
Minimum " "		78.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SE, SSE, S, SSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	300 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	2.06 inches.
Total fall during month	..	4.65 "
Do. do. year	..	12.11 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July		1.18 "

EAST AND WEST.

Outrage on British Juslice.

It seems to us eminently desirable that some notice should be taken by Parliament of Mr. Justice McCardie's conduct of the Punjab libel case, which ended last week in a verdict for Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Sankaran Nair. Otherwise the impression is bound to spread throughout India that Indians cannot hope for justice when they sue or are sued in an English Court. The verdict was inevitable, for it seems clear that a technical libel had been committed, and the damages agreed upon were not excessive, but the 'obiter dicta' of the judge were such as to cast a stain on the English Bench which will not easily be wiped out. From the very beginning of the trial he made no secret of his prejudice, and in his summing up he even went so far as to condemn the Government of India in the strongest terms for having punished General Dyer—and this in spite of the fact that the Government of India was not represented in the trial and had been offered no opportunity of producing the evidence upon which it acted. Whether General Dyer was right or wrong in firing upon an unarmed mob, whether he prevented a second Mutiny or was guilty of a stupid and gratuitous outrage, we do not know. But we do know that Mr. Justice McCardie was guilty of an outrage upon the principles of British justice in saying what he said without even pretending to have heard all the evidence. He cannot be removed from the Bench without a resolution of both Houses—a resolution to which the House of Lords probably would not assent—but a vote of censure in the House of Commons would be better than nothing, and might do something in India to restore confidence in the sense of justice of the British Parliament if not of the British Courts.—The "New Statesman."

Trade Union Movement and Russian Labour.

This week's International Trade Union Conference at Vienna has taken the important step of inviting the Russian Trade-Unions back into the fold. For some years now the International Trade Union movement has been split into two warring sections. Most of the National Trade Union bodies belong to the I.F.T.U.; but the Russian Unions have formed the nucleus of the rival "Red" International of Labour Unions, which, under Communist direction, has stimulated minority movements for revolutionary agitation in most countries, including Great Britain. If the Russian Unions rejoin the I.F.T.U., this will mean the withdrawal of their support from the rival body, which, deprived of their resources, will hardly survive the blow. Recent declarations by the Russian leaders seem to indicate that they are really desirous of returning to the I.F.T.U.; but it will be impossible to be sure of this until the negotiations have seriously begun. Clearly, if the Russians want to live at peace with other nations, they must stop subsidising and directing minority movements in those countries. The Russian Unions are now, we believe, largely independent of the Soviet Government and inclined to take an independent line. Recent conversations between British Trade Union leaders and the Russian Trade Union delegates who are attending the London Conference opened the way for the action taken this week by the I.F.T.U. We sincerely hope that the negotiations will succeed, and the stupid policy of splitting the Trade Union movement between "right" and "left" be abandoned. The railway strike of this week is an example of the follies which result from such a policy. —The "New Statesman."

French Presidential Crisis.

The Presidential crisis in France developed with dramatic swiftness from the moment when M. Herriot visited the Elysee and declined to form a Ministry under M. Millerand's Presidency. On receiving the Radical leader's refusal, and failing to find any other prominent representative of the Left more compliant M. Millerand put in a stop-gap Ministry under a former Minister of Finance, M. Francois-Marsal, charged merely with laying plainly before the Chamber the constitutional issue raised by the attitude of the Left. From that moment every move developed with astonishing punctuality. M. Marsal was ready with his list of Ministers by Monday. On Tuesday he faced the Chamber with the Presidential declaration, a document in which M. Millerand, not without dignity, uttered a grave warning against what he described as a revolutionary step instigated deliberately by sections of French opinion avowedly subversive of law and order. After an attempted defence of the President by M. Reibel, a former Poincarist Minister, the Left "declined to enter into relation with a Ministry which by its composition was a negation of the rights of Parliament, refused the anti-constitutional debate to which it was invited," and adjourned discussion to the day when a Government constituted in accordance with the will of the country should be in office. If there was ever any doubt as to the fate of this motion it was dispelled when news came that the Senate, M. Millerand's last hope, had carried a similar motion for the adjournment by ten votes. The division in the Chamber gave a majority of 115 against the President.

That settled the matter. The Marsal Ministry immediately tendered its resignation to the President, who announced that he himself proposed to resign the next day, and requested Ministers, in accordance with tradition, to remain in office till their successors were appointed. On Wednesday, M. Alexandre Millerand ceased to be President of the French Republic. All preparations had already been made for the holding of the National Assembly at Versailles for the election of his successor, and there is every expectation that M. Herriot will, by Sunday, be once more invited to form a Ministry, and will meet the Chamber as Prime Minister on Monday. The whole situation is remarkable. M. Herriot's own judgment would obviously have led him to take office under M. Millerand on condition he was given a free hand. This would have been perhaps the sounder course. The President's public utterances in the past year have been grossly partizan, but the steps which his opponents have taken may do more than M. Millerand's indiscretions to imperil the tradition that the President of the Republic is above party politics. It is fortunate, at any rate, that the crisis has moved to its climax so swiftly. After less than a fortnight's delay French Ministers, it may be hoped, will be able to press forward with the immediate task of consulting with the Allied Governments on the execution of the Dawes Report.—The "Nation and The Athenaeum."

The McCardie Judgment.

Nothing more deplorable has happened in connection with India than the O'Dwyer-Sankaran Nair case. If an enemy had designed to do this country the maximum of harm in India he could not have struck a shrewder blow. It will reverberate through India with effects that will be felt for many a long day. The trial and the verdict, but most of all the attitude of the bench throughout, will be interpreted as an official whitewashing of the worst blot upon our rule in India in living memory, and a touch of irony is added to the tragic circumstance by the fact that the central figure in the affair is not an extremist, but one of the most conspicuous friends of this country among the leaders of Indian opinion, and that the book out of which the case arose was an indictment, not of our rule, but of the evil effects of the Gandhi propaganda. On the specific point of the libel there is no doubt that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was entitled to a verdict, but the handling of the case and its employment to revise and reverse the whole judgment of this country upon the events that culminated in the massacre at Amritsar are a heavy price to pay for dissociating Sir Michael from certain aspects of those events. I understand that Sir Sankaran Nair was strongly advised not to accept an agreed verdict; but the case had cost him £12,000. he knew that there would have been a new trial, and he was not perpared, after his experience of Mr. Justice McCardie's conduct of the case, to risk a further contest in the British courts. It was a natural decision on his part: a deplorable decision so far as the interests of this country are concerned. A new action before a new judge could not have failed to modify the mischievous effects of the most lamentable judicial exhibition that I recall in connection with a matter of such gravity. The public will expect to hear from Lord Olivier on this important subject when Parliament meets.—"A.G.G." in "The Nation and The Athenaeum."

eligious Intolerance in U. S.

Suppose that in some imaginable future there should be a small remnant of which Christian people left in an America which had been conquered and colonized by a race of different color and religion. Suppose the conquerors, after using all the familiar forms of economic and religious coercion to proselytize these few Christians, should finally say to them: "After all, your religion is not a religion, exactly; it is only a form of barbaric worship. The Christian symbols and observances are largely relics of old, half-forgotten, and unmentionable rites. As modern governors of a backward people, wishing nothing but your gradual transformation into civilized persons capable of full citizenship, we find it necessary to end the superstitious practices which comprise the Christian worship. To which end we have determined that children shall no longer learn these archaic, dubious rituals, and that....." The rest of the long memorial is easy to imagine. And it is easy to imagine that the last Christians would say in reply something like this: "We cannot comply with this order, no matter what the penalty may be, because this order would violate our religion and also destroy it..... To comply.....would be to violate the laws of our tribe and to betray our forefathers, who have taught us to worship God from the beginning of time."

Which is just what the Pueblo Indians have said in a letter to Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who in a rather disingenuous effort to stamp out the ancient religious practices of the Pueblos has ordered that the year of religious education given to certain of the children be abandoned and that all the children be kept continuously in the Government schools. The Indians maintain that their right to continue this religious training is guaranteed them by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo with Mexico, under which they came into the United States. They say that they welcome the Government schools and are willing to keep their children in them an extra year to make up for the year of religious training. But they add:

This religion is many thousands of years old among our people and is more important to each one of us than money, horses, land, or anything elst in the world. It teaches us about God and the earth and about our duty to God, to earth, and to one another. The white people have a Bible which is printed. We have a Bible which is not printed, but is passed on by memory from the old to the young, and it contains our knowledge of God, our forms of prayer, and our rules of life.

Whatever the legal case of the Pueblo Indians may be, whether or not they can be forced into subjection by Commissioner Burke and his subordinates, they have an unpregnable human case. A country that pretended to religious liberty or to an intelligent interest in preserving the beliefs and ceremonies of an ancient religion for the enlightenment and enrichment of its own culture would make every effort to adapt its laws and institutions to the customs of the people it ruled and would respect the stubborn devotion that holds them to their faith.—The New York "Nation."

The Mosul Conference.

However regretable in itself, the breakdown of the negotiations regarding Mosul has so far the appearance of being for Great Britain a blessing in disguise. The ratification of the Anglo-Iraki Treaty, which seemed so problematical a week ago, followed hard on the news of the failure of the Constantinople Conference, and there is certainly a strong sense of relief in many British circles that Sir Percy Cox, under instructions, presumably, of the Home Government, definitely broke with what was in danger of becoming a generally accepted tradition that in all negotiations in the East Great Britain can be relied upon to yield her ground. In most conferences a spirit of "give and take" is essential, and we should be sorry to see a British representative abandon that spirit on entering a conference chamber; but there must be occasions when principles are at stake and any surrender of them is out of the question. The very definite stand taken by Great Britain in the Mosul negotiations will not be without its effect in the Near and Middle East and will, it may be hoped, facilitate the progress of other negotiations that are pending, in regard to which there have been so many trumpet calls to the British Government to evacuate its position beforehand.

The Virtue of a "No."

There can be no doubt that the Turks are genuinely disappointed at finding themselves up against a British "No," and may even feel hurt at being selected as the victims of a sudden innovation. They found it necessary to take their time in formulating a fresh policy to meet an unexpected situation. It would be well if advantage were taken by the British Government of their dilemma to show that the failure of the Mosul Conference does not entail any diminution of the British desire to befriend and help the new Turkey. The Conference itself could not be utilised for this purpose, but there are other means of satisfying the Turkish Government that it has more to gain than to lose by maintaining close relations with Great Britain. This might even be the opportune moment for a decision to build a British Legation at Angora. If the Turks are convinced that the retention of Angora as their capital is the right policy, let us accept the decision, and as an earnest of our desire to keep in close friendly touch with them let a British representative be installed at Angora. This cannot be done until a residence has been built for him, and in regard to such a matter there is no need for Great Britain to wait for action on the part of other Powers. Even if the Legation had to be sold in a few years' time, British interests in the Middle East would amply justify the expense incurred. Unless a helping hand is held out to Turkey, there is a danger that her present mood will crystallise into an attitude of confirmed sullenness, to the prejudice of the whole of the Near and Middle East. On the other hand, she has had ample warnings of the risk that she runs by maintaining a policy of isolation in respect of the Western Powers.—"The Near East."

The Prime minister's Score in Iraq.

The announcement which came through Reuter's Agency at Whitsuntide, that the Iraq Assembly had refused to ratify the treaty with this country, proved to be premature and erroneous. The news may have originated in some quarter where the wish was father to the thought; but it may easily have been a local newsman's intelligent anticipation of an event which did not come off, for apparently it was very near coming off. That it did not do so may fairly be attributed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's peremptory message, intimating what would result if the treaty was not ratified by the appointed day. As pointed out last week, the consequences would have been decidedly embarrassing for us, and probably awkward for Iraq. The question of Mosul is also slightly simplified for the League of Nations, which has now to tackle it.—"Truth."

The poor Gorilla.

Talking of the Zoological Society, can it do nothing for the unfortunate gorilla? Many readers of the Times must have been moved last week by Sir Albert Gray's S.O.S. on behalf of this poor relative of mankind, who is apparently doomed to extinction unless something is done for him at once. He has evidently suffered from being misunderstood, like Nero, Richard III., and many alleged human monsters, whom we now know better than to believe all the malicious things that have been said about them. His appearance is undoubtedly against him, but the impression that one gets of the gorilla from Sir Albert Gray is that of a kindly child of nature, of retiring disposition and simple tastes, polygamous, it is true, but holding Stopesian views on the subject of large families, a good husband and father, a strict vegetarian, and a lifelong total abstainer. His appearance is the only thing against him, and that is easily altered.—"Truth."

The Anglo-iraki Treaty.

The unwillingness, to which expression was given in these pages last week, to accept as final the pessimistic reports of the prospects of ratification for the Anglo-Iraki Treaty was justified by the event. During the night hours of the day which the British Government had stipulated must be the last for ratification or rejection, the Irak Constituent Assembly ratified the Treaty by 38 votes to 25. A rider, as it were, to the ratification was added in the form of a petition to the President of the Assembly, which stated that, as many of the clauses of the Treaty and subsidiary agreements were regarded as too severe, those who supported ratification relied on the honour of the British Government not to oppress the people of Irak through the Treaty; at the same time they stipulated that the validity of the Treaty should be conditional on the protection of the rights of Irak in their entirety in the Mosul vilayet. Great Britain has no reason to resent the desire of the deputies to "save face" by these caveats. They hardly go beyond what the British Government had already expressed its willingness to do, and although non-ratification would have proved more serious to Irak than to Great Britain, it would not have been without its embarrassment to the latter. This country would have preferred a more wholehearted acceptance; but its best course now is to show that all the fears which gave strength to the opposition in the Assembly were groundless.—"The Near East."

Angora, Baghdad, and The League.

It was certain almost from the start that the Mosul negotiations would break down, as the positions taken by the British and Turkish representatives respectively were soon seen to be irreconcilable. The British Government will now have to arrange with that of Angora for the reference of the question to the League of Nations, and by the terms of the Lausanne Treaty this will have to be done without delay. The other question which seemed likely to be referred to the League has been settled by the Assembly's acceptance of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty at the last moment. Perhaps the failure of the Mosul negotiations with the Turks induced the Assembly to see reaon. It is to be hoped that the situation in Iraq will now become less unsatisfactory; the murder, at the end of last month, of a British inspector of the railways by tribesmen was hardly an encouraging sign.—"Saturday Review."

What did they think.

General Hertzog, South African Nationalist leader, in the course of his election campaign addressed a gathering of coloured voters at Stellenbosch, near Cape Town, the other day. He certainly believes in calling a spade a spade, for he informed his coloured hearers that the coloured men and natives of South Africa must not aim at social equality with the Europeans, but that they should realize their place as a component part of the South African people and be happy within the confines of that position. What his coloured audience thought of his remarks is not recorded.—The "Spectator."

The Vindication of the British Raj.

In rejoicing over the result of the action for libel which Sir Michael O'Dwyer brought against Sir Sankaran Nair, a result which not only clears the public character of that distinguished administrator but also exonerates General Dyer, we must not forget how peculiar and accidental has been the vindication. Given a critic a little less indiscreet than Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Michael O'Dwyer would have had no means of securing an impartial verdict on his administration of the Punjab, General Dyer's case would have remained a 'chose jugee,' and a large portion of the public here would have continued to believe that the British 'Raj' imposes order on India by highly questionable if not positively brutal methods. The Government in India sometimes orders, sometices merely allows, an official to institute proceedings when he has been defamed in his public capacity. It should have the courage to insist on such proceedings, whenever the allegations are grave, unless it has itself condemned the official against whom they are directed. The fact is that by his action General Dyer saved the Punjab.

The Cult of Murder in India.

"With the resolution condoning "political" assassination, even when the victim is simply an ordinary European resident, the Bengal Provincial Congress has done its best to throw India back into the moral atmosphere of 1907-1910, when the bomb was in favour and executed murderers were mourned as martyrs. It is true that Mr. Das has issued an explanation. When, in the period to which he and his friends would apparently revert, Mr. Tilak completely explained away his own approval of assassination, and took fourteen hours to do it, the presiding Indian judge remarked that readers of Mr. Tilak's article had not at the time had the benefit of his explanation. So with Mr. Das's resolution. Whatever it may be made to mean now, and even he admits that it implied approval of the assassin's motive, it carried only its obvious meaning to those who voted for it and the thousands who read it in the official Congress version. Potential assassins are common enough among the degenerate young intellectuals of Bengal to make such a resolution extremely dangerous.—"Saturday Review".

The McCardie Judgment.

On Thursday, June 5th, a verdict for the plaintiff, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, was given in his libel action against Sir Sankaran Nair. Sir Sankaran Nair wrote a book called "Gandhi and Anarchism," in which Sir Michael O'Dwyer was accused of using methods of terrorism to obtain recruits for the British Army during the War and for being responsible for the notorious Amritsar incident. Mr. Jussice McCardie, in summing up, clearly distinguished between the two parts of the case. The defence had to prove (1) that General Dyer's action at Amritsar was a wrong one, and (2) that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as Governor of the Punjab, was responsible for it. But, as Mr. Justice McCardie pointed out, if it was established that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was not responsible for General Dyer's actions, the question of the character of these actions themselves did not arise.

* * * *

We cannot help feeling that it would have been preferable had the trial been confined to the question of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's responsibility. As a matter of fact, however, although it was conclusively shown that in the state of martial law prevailing in 1919 Sir Michael O'Dwyer was not responsible for General Dyer's actions, the whole Amritsar incident was once again dragged out and became indeed the chief issue in the trial. Mr. Justice McCardie stated that much new evidence which was never heart by the Hunter Commission, on whose report General Dyer was relieved of his command, has now come to light. This new evidence induced Mr. Justice McCardie to say, "Speaking with full deliberation and knowing the whole of the evidence given in this case, I express my view that General Dyer in the grave and exceptional circumstances acted rightly, and in my opinion he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India." These are strong words, but Mr. Justice McCardie evidently considered it his duty to utter them, and the blame must be upon the Secretary of State who threw over a subordinate.—"The Spectator."

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KHADI WORK IN PUNJAB.

INFORMATION BUREAUS BULLETIN.

The Director, of the Khadi Information Bureau writes:—

Next we went to Khushab, a Khadi centre west to Amritsar. It is situated just on the bank of the Jhelum. Lala Parasram a Khadi organiser of the place is managing spinning and weaving going on in the neighbouring villages, accessible by boats through the different branches of the Jhelum (it has small and big five branches covering an area of about 2 miles). In Khushab itself almost every household possesses Charkhas more or less in working order. There is an enough population there of weavers also. It is a big commercial centre. These are a number of merchants who deal in mill yarn. And there are hundreds of weavers there and in the surrounding villages, who weave mill yarn. Afghan and Baluchi caravans returning to their homes take heape of Khadi from this and other villages falling on their way. It is said that only a few years back, lacs of rupees worth of Khadi used to be exported from this locality to the homes of these caravans. Though mixed Khadi is manufactured here in large quantities, these travellers do not buy it inspite of its being cheap. They reject it because they know that it is not as durable as the pure handspun Khadi, which is now popularly called amongst them as Gandhi Khadi. They would rather buy mill yarn Khadi when obliged to do so in the absence of pure Khadi. A party of rural Afghans enquiring for Gandhi Khadi was actually seen by us at a shop. Handspun yarn is always cheaper here in the villages than the mill-yarn. But if carding is improved it could be still cheaper and the weaving charges which are still higher in the case of handspun yarn would be reduced.

Having been told that a large number of Charkhas were working in the neighbouring villages, Shahpur and Girot we decided to go to Shahpur which was nearer of the two. We were next told that plague had just commenced in Shahpur, and that all the people were pitching their camps in the outskirts of the village; and that no Charkhas would be found working under the circumstances. We were thereupon inclined to abandon the trip but on being informed that the Charkhas would still be found working there as usual, we started early next morning, and at about 7-30 a.m. reached the precincts of Shahpur. From a distance we saw a number of thickly populated small sheds crudely built. More sheds were still being put up. As we approached nearer Charkhas were seen being plied just in front of the formost sheds. On looking further we found that almost all the sheds had one, or two, or even three Charkhas working under their roofs or in front of them. We then closely observed the slivers, the yarn, the spindles, the speed etc. of about 15-20 spinsters. The slivers were found to have been made out of badly carded cotton; the cotton was of inferior quality. Their speed was found to be from 350 to 450 yards per hour, and hardly any Charkha had a correct spindle running in it. The women were spinning the best possible yarn out of the stuffless slivers with more or less curved spindles they had in their Charkhas. The distance between the two spindles rests in the Punjab Charkha is about 7"—8", which needs admit the spindle of a bigger length; but longer the spindles the more difficult it is to correct them when they are out of order.

All the spinsters were sitting on small square cots at the time of spinning. One of them was seen to spin though having a bandage on the thumb. Another was seen to do her usual recital of religious verses while she was spinning. If they were provided with good cotton, and were given instructions in carding, they would get nice slivers, which they consider to be a boon for them. Workers going to inspect Charkha work are regarded by these spinsters as Gandhiji's people. They heartily inquire of these inspectors about the welfare of Gandhiji and fervently send their good wishes for him through them. Instructions in carding are recently being given in these parts, and the latest reports show that the spinners who learn carding give their blessings to the instructors. This act of a small but useful help is so much appreciated by the spinners that it creates a belief in them that the leaders of the country have begun to think of their (people's) commonest difficulties. Shapour is a village consisting of about 900 houses; but it is said that it has about 2,000 Charkhas in it. All the wheels do not ply continuously on account of dearth of cotton, and the difficulty of carding. The spinners do not wear Khadi as a rule. Some of them were seen even in foreign muslins. On being questioned as to why they did not put on Khadi, they replied that they could not get good cotton so that they could produce yarn and cloth fine enough for them.

We returned to Krushab the same morning and in the afternoon were invited to visit a *Chhop* that was specially held that day. About 300 women had gathered there with their own Charkhas. The holding of such Chhops is a very old fashion of the Punjab. It is practically speaking a social gathering of women, in which competition in spinning is the main feature. Prizes are awarded to the winners at the close of the function and sweetmeats are distributed to those present. There were not many amongst them who had put on Khadi, but they were willing to put it on if only they could get good cotton from which they could spin sufficiently fine for them. The wife of the secretary of the local congress committee, has learnt carding on the improved bow and has been working as a carding instructor. She has taught carding to about 20 local spinners. Most of them were present there, and they demonstrated their work by preparing excellent slivers.

A meeting was held in the evening. Nearly 300 men had gathered there. Women were also present in good number. All were listening to the speeches about Khadi with interest. A merchant dealing in mixed Khadi expressed his decision to deal in future in pure Khadi only.

From Khushab we went to Dariakhan, the place of Lala Kishanchand. Spinning is going on to good extent in some of the surrounding villages. In the noon we went to Jamkotala a village four miles away, and visited several houses. We found that either cotton or wool was being spun there. At one house, where we stopped for a while to get some information, we saw that out of the two women who were spinning, when one got up and went into the house to fetch a sample of yarn to show us, another from the house sharply occupied the place and continued to spin. It seems to be a usual practise in this part to religiously keep one or two Charkhas going on for certain hours during the day, between all the members of the household.

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION.

The Punjab is capable of producing a large quantity of Khadi, but its consumption does not keep pace with its production. In towns Khadi is used in very small quantity. Khadi stores in Lahore and Amritsar are doing very dull business. But the work done from *Tapovana*, the abode of a recluse widow in Lahore is noteworthy. Devi Jattobai is the occupant of that place. She has won the hearts of many a women young and old of all classes. Only women visitors have admission in that place. She does not allow any visitor in that place. She does not allow any visitor before her unless she is clad in Khadi. Every visitor has to present her with a bobbin of homespun yarn. She had made it a rule to give over all such income of yarn or cash to the local congress committee on every jail day—the 18th of every month. This donation had amounted to Rs. 1,400, and 300 lbs of yarn altogether. Over and above this some yarn was sold out, and its proceeds were used to support the needy families of imprisoned civil resisters. Devi Jattobai believes that in the universal plying of Charkha and the use of handspun Khadi lies the protection of Indian womanhood.

RAILWAY CHIEF ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The news recently published in the Press that the question of railway projects and their costs was discussed at the last conference of Chief Engineers of Railways is incorrect. The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the question of supply of railway sleepers was the only subject discussed at the Chief Engineers' Conference which is held every year in Simla.

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CALCUTTA LETTER.

"A COLOSSAL HOAX."

THE RUN ON CENTRAL BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Governor of Bengal thinks it a legitimate exercise of his authority to go round the province acting as a party protagonist. His position as head of the province would require that he should be free from all partisanship. But Lord Lytton understands his office differently. Speaking at Chinsura in reply to an address from the National Mahomedan Association, he took upon himself to offer certain criticisms on a vote of the Council regarding the appointment of Mahomedans in Government offices. The National Mahomedan Association convinced, as some of our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen are in Bengal, that the bosom of a Governor always trembles with solicitude for them, urged on Lord Lytton the necessity of reserving 55 per cent. of the posts for Mahomdans. Lord Lytton saw in this an opportunity of rousing some feeling against the Sawrajists. He reminded them that the Mahomedan members of the Council missed an excellent opportunity of advising the Government when a Khan Bahadur moved a resolution on the subject. It was the policy of the Government to give a minimum of one-third of the appointments to the Mahomedans, and if the community desired a change it was for the Council to give the indication. But the Council decided by a good majority to postpone consideration of the subject *sine die*. The Governor went on to say: "As no less than twenty Mahomedans voted with the majority it is to be inferred that the representatives of your community did not regard the matter as urgent. If, however, you are dissatisfied with their attitude on that occasion, your proper course is to persuade them to bring to a definite conclusion what they then decided to postpone." The suggestion is obvious. The Governor does not disguise his sympathy for the claim of communalism, nor does he hesitate to draw pointed attention to the twenty Mahomedan members who voted against the Khan Bahadur. Neither does he refrain from counselling his hearers as to the course of action they should adopt in the matter. In playing the role of a partisan, Lord Lytton is setting a precedent which is at once unwholesome and unconstitutional. We suppose that the question of the percentage of appointments is the second of the handles that the Governor finds it convenient to grasp. The first one was the rejection of the education grants resulting in the dismissal of the inspecting officers. We might know of the rest by and by.

LYTTON ON REGULATION III OF 1818.

The Governor was even more refreshing when speaking of Regulation III of 1818. The District Board of Chinsura had to suffer in silence a mild rebuke from the Governor for referring to Regulation III prisoners at all, for this subject lay, according to his Excellency, beyond their jurisdiction. Lord Lytton did not consider the District Board of Chinsura should have any interest in the men of their district who were taken away under this infamous measure. But he was generous enough to explain why it was impossible to let go the prisoners. The Governor laid down three possible reasons why the demand was made for their release and answered each one of them. The first was that the District Board might not believe these gentlemen to be members of a revolutionary conspiracy. If so, having fuller information and greater responsibility than they, he had to differ from them. The second was that the District Board might consider the ordinary process of law sufficient. The Governor, however, thought that only the prejudices of ignorance could indulge in such a contention. The third and last possible ground on which the release could be asked was that knowing of their revolutionary activities, the District Board desired to see them free to exercise them. That, of course, was a ground which the Governor did not feel called upon to discuss. Lord Lytton no doubt, imagines that he exhibited great dialective skill. But it is difficult to say what to wonder at more, the simplicity of the members of the District Board of Chinsura who went to the Governor of Bengal for solace in their grief, or the impenitent obstinacy of the head of our province, who is not tired of the repetition of a twice-told tale. So far as Lord Lytton is concerned, he excelled himself when he stated the third and last hypothesis. The suggestion, even as a possibility, of a body of men asking the Governor to release some prisoners, because they desire to see them carry on their revolutionary activities, is amusing to a degree, and we so wonder that Lord Lytton could make it with such gravity.

"A COLOSSAL HOAX."

But Lord Lytton did not conclude his deliverance there. He made some pronouncement on the Tarakeswar trouble and the Satvagraha movement. The Governor exclaimed: "Not for the first time in Indian history, a devout but ignorant body of men are allowing themselves to be exploited by interested politicians in the name of religion. . . . No, gentlemen, the present situation at Tarkeswer is a colossal hoax which is being practised by a number of unscrupulous politicians and upon a credulous section of the Hindu community." Mr. C. R. Das and Sir P. C. Roy are thus in an easy phrase condemned as "unscrupulous politicians." Lord Lytton added: "The Government is in fact merely a regretful spectator of a political manoeuvre in which the politicians alone are the gainers and the pilgrims and worshippers at Tarakeswar, the dupes."

It needs some imagination to realise that hundreds of men and women could not court the hardships of the jail unless a matter of conscience and religious right was involved. Moreover, the Governor has conveniently forgotten that the politician stepped in only during the latter stages of the struggle. It was Swami Satchidanand who had originated the movement and laid its foundations, and Swami Satchidanand, Lord Lytton should know, is no politician. It is the old game of the bureaucracy to attribute all evil to the politician and his unscrupulous purposes. But it is a game that is played out. The assertion that the Government are a regretful spectator, will delude nobody. It is easy to cite cases of partiality for the Mohant on the part of the local officers.

What really entertains is the facility with which the Governor has pronounced his condemnation. The entire movement which is inspired by such splendid selflessness is a "colossal hoax"! What is more, the fire-spitting in the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press, has had its effect. Mr. C. R. Das who is now the leader of the struggle becomes an unscrupulous politician who has everything to gain by his exploitation of the devout but ignorant pilgrims. It seems as though the fear that some Act of the Penal Code will be set in motion against him, will come true. But it seems to us that though the phrase "unscrupulous politicians" is introduced in this context, its real application is elsewhere.

Lord Lytton would have us believe the attitude of his Government is one of neutrality. So he advises: "The remedy for such a situation is not in our hands, but if the Hindu community wish to purge the worship at the temple from being exploited for selfish purposes either by the Mohant on the one hand or the politicians in the other, it is open to them to move the Court to appoint a Receiver for the whole property including the house of the Mohant which is now the objective of a daily assault by the Satyagrahis and either by negotiation or legal processes to secure an honest and efficient administration of the temple and its endowments." By such fine phrases, his Excellency endeavours to pretend that the Government are maintaining an attitude of tearful onlookers. But the story of Tarkeswer, almost from the very beginning, was tainted by official partiality to the Mohant, and none who knows the way the Satyagrahis are treated or the manner in which the minions of the Mohant have been let go, will be imposed upon by such pretences.

KAMALA LECTURESHIP.

Mrs. Besant has been chosen by the Calcutta University to deliver a course of lectures during the coming winter on some aspect of Indian life and thought. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea endowed on the University a sum of forty thousand rupees in memory of his daughter, Srimati Kamala Devi, and this money is to be utilised for arranging a course of lectures every year expounding some aspect or other of Indian life. Mrs. Besant will most probably discourse on the ideals of Indian womanhood. The University have made a fitting choice beyond doubt, and the eloquence and scholarship of Mrs. Besant ensure the success of the first series under the endowment. But it was Sir Ashutosh's great desire that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should inaugurate the series. The invitation was sent to her which had to pursue her through the wilds of Africa, but she could not avail herself of the opportunity owing to the uncertainty of her movements. The University is certainly a loser, as the mellifluous accents of the poetess have a distinctiveness all their own. Her portraitures of Indian women would have been marked by the vision of the poet and the understanding that comes of the kinship of blood, and she is the only woman who could have brought to light the excellences of the women behind the *purdah*, and of those who immolated themselves on the pyre of their husbands.

THE RUSH ON THE CENTRAL BANK.

The run on the Central Bank last Tuesday was serious enough to ruin an institution less stable. The rush of depositors anxious to withdraw their balances was considerable and recalled memories of last year when the failure of the Alliance Bank caused general panic. The Marwaries are an extremely panicky lot, and there is no market so sensitive to every passing rumour as a market of Marwaries. Rumours said to have emanated from Bombay spread with alarming rapidity, and the premises of the Bank thronged with animated men eager to withdraw all they had left with it. The authorities were unmoved, and paid out as much as was demanded and were prepared to meet any demand till much beyond the usual Bank hours. Confidence was not long in returning and has now been fully restored. The question which naturally arises in the mind of every one interested in the growth of National Banking, is this: what is the origin of the rumour? It might be sheer unreasoning panic, or it might be malicious mischief-making on the part of interested persons. In either case a serious disservice was sought to be done to the Central Bank, and those who were responsible for it did not realise the harm they were rendering to the cause of trade in general. It is a commonplace that credit is a highly sensitive factor, and those who behaved in the panicky fashion the other day were only ruining their own interests. The best of Banks might be ruined by such a "run", and it speaks for the stability of the Central Bank that it stood the rush on last Tuesday so well. It is a fact beyond denial that the growth into such prominence of the Central Bank has caused considerable jealousy in persons and institutions which do not mean well for indigenous concerns. It is of course difficult to trace the origin of the mischief, but it need surprise nobody if it is traced to this jealousy. We need not, in that case, go to Bombay or Ahmedabad for the causes, we might find them nearer home.

DAILY PAPERS' HELP.

The sensation of the week was truly the *threatened* run on the Central Bank of India on Tuesday when the Bank opened after a two days' holiday. I use the word "threatened" advisedly. For the commotion which might have led to a run subsided on the very first day by the alacrity with which the Bank paid the quick-pouring withdrawals and the readiness they expressed to keep the doors open even long after the usual closing hours of the Banks. The excitement wore off towards the evening and was no more than a forgotten nightmare on Wednesday morning. Great credit is due to the resourceful handling of the situation by the Acting Agent, Mr. N. K. Karanjia who, though only two months old to this onerous post, showed grit and capacity worthy of a veteran. The press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, English and vernacular, helped in no small measure to allay needless apprehensions. The "Statesman" and the "Forward," the two papers with the largest circulation, gave all the publicity they could, by printing in the editorial page an opportune signed article which took the scaremongers to task, taunted the panicky on their callousness and want of patriotism and conclusively proved from a study of the last Balance Sheet that, amongst Banks of the like capacity and resources, the Central utilises its funds in the safest, most liquid and most profitable manner. The letter so widely published and so prominently noticed had a very great effect; for nothing tells like facts which, though they may have their own tale, do not tell the tale straightaway without someone, to whom they reveal the core of their secret and meaning, taking the pains to put it before the lay public in a manner they can understand.

The daily papers who seem to have realised that rumours on credit institutions are like playing with fire have come out with homilies against facile faith in rumours. Why will not creditors show greater intelligence? There is such a thing as an annual and half-yearly Balance-Sheet and in the case of the Central Bank fortnightly audited statements in addition. Why should not depositors take some pains to refer to them to study them? And if they cannot understand them, can they not interview the officers of the Bank and ask for information? Any precepitate action towards a Bank which is generally believed to be a national institution, is a reflection on the ingrained selfishness of human nature, no less than it is a commentary on the average intelligence.

I learn on good authority that Mr. McClure, Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Bank, did his best to dispel false rumours, while, at the same time, he assured the Central Bank authorities that they could depend for full support from the Imperial Bank.

MINISTERS' SALARIES AND DAY MURDER.

The session of the Legislative Council which is to commence on the 7th July promises to be interesting. Some "inspired" informants tell us that at the instance of private members, the Government have decided to ask for a grant of over a lakh on account of Ministers' salaries. Since the salaries were last refused the Ministers have identified themselves more thoroughly with their bureaucratic superiors that they have become undistinguishable from their environment. Party and Government whips have begun activities already, and a desperate effort is sure to be made to keep the wolf from the Ministerial door. Unless there are going to be some apostates amongst the Swarajists, the refusal of the demand is certain. There has been a good deal of wire-pulling and machination since the last sitting of the Council, and attempts have been made to lure away the Mahomedan interests from the Swarajists' side. Lord Lytton's speech at Chinsura on the subject of Mahomedan appointments was cleverly insimuating; and if the flesh pots of Government House allure more than public principles, the Ministerial twins of his Excellency might earn a renewal of their existence.

But, meanwhile, the activity of the Swarajists has raised another menace against the Ministers. As a counterblast to a communique of the Government recently published, in which they stated that their legal advisers hold the position of Ministers is perfectly constitutional, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has applied to the High Court for an order directing the Hon. Mr. E. A. Cotton to decide on the admissibility of the motion of Mr. Donald (for a supplementary grant for Ministers' salaries) and to disallow the motion, and to forbear putting the same at the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose has directed notices of motion to be served on Mr. Donald and Mr. Cotton. Mr. Sen Gupta's move created a little sensation in Court, and the treatment of this case by the High Court will be watched with interest.

It has also been said the Council might take up the Day resolution with a view to condemn it. There, certainly did exist the idea, but whether it has been allowed or no is not clearly established. It does not seem likely it will be allowed, for a discussion of the question is certain to rouse bitterness and the official section is shrewd enough to see that it will only provide fresh advertisement of the deed and its author. It will certainly not be enjoyable to the Government benches to behold Mr. C. R. Das or his eloquent henchmen opening the flood gates of oratory in defence of their Serajganj resolution. A local contemporary explains that as Ahmedabad has already condemned the Swarajists' action, the President of the Council may not think discussion of it in the Council necessary. This condemnation was secured by a majority of eight, and Bengal voted almost solidly against it, so that so far as Bengal is concerned, discussion in the Council is by no means obviated.

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COTTON.

During the past week in our local yarn market and values continue very steady. Dealers are displaying more confidence in the future course of prices and as stocks are low, a good enquiry is anticipated in the near future.

We quote per 5lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10s. Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-0-0.
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Mule 20s. Rs. 5-11-0 to 5-15-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-15-0 to 6-3-0.

COAL.

Enquiries are on a moderate scale, but the proportion developing into orders is insufficient to create any tangible improvement in the general situation. The limited business which is passing is mainly directed to first class qualities. Raisings are moderate. The wagon supply is better. From the 1st July the balance of wagons left over each day after meeting indents under "Loco," "Special" supplies and "Emergency" supplies will be distributed in the proportion of 50 per cent. in ordinary half-rakes and 50 per cent. pro rata on oasis.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur—Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.
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Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 1st July, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has ruled very firm throughout the week and values all round registered a further advance. The demand for Australian Cornsacks continued and a fairly large business has been done up to Re. 1 over last rates. Heavy Cess also came in for further attention and fair quantities were sold at the higher level for all positions up to the end of the year. In other directions, but little trade falls to be reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 36-12-0; Liverpool Twill s(41½ x 24 hd.) for October at Rs. 58-8-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for October/December at Rs. 68-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for early July at Rs. 54-0-0, for July at Rs. 53 to Rs. 53-12-0, for August at Rs. 52; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 60-8-0, for August at Rs. 61-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 55, for July/September at Rs. 54 to Rs. 55, for July/October at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-12-0, for August/September at Rs. 54 to Rs. 55, for September at Rs. 54 to Rs. 55-4-0, for October at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 55, for October/December at Rs. 52 to Rs. 53, for November/December at Rs. 52 to Rs. 52-4-0; A. Twills (48") for November at Rs. 62 basis; Woolpacks for Ready at Rs. 3-4-0, for November at Rs. 2-10-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E Bags for September at Rs. 39-8-0 to Rs. 39-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 38-4-0 to Rs. 38-8-0; Hy. C's for July/September at Rs. 50 to Rs. 51-4-0 for October/December at Rs. 49 to Rs. 50, for January/March at Rs. 48; A. Twills for December/February at Rs. 60 to Rs. 62, for January/March at Rs. 60.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs) for January/March at Rs 47-4-0; B. Twills for July at Rs. 53 to Rs. 53-12-0, for August at Rs. 52, for October/December at Rs. 49-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 49, for January/April at Rs. 48-8-0, for January/June at Rs. 48-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 48; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 60-8-0; for August at Rs. 61, for January/March at Rs. 56-8-0.

Hessians.—have also met with a good enquiry and the demand has chiefly been centred in 11 Porter cloth. Shippers and speculators have bought freely at rapidly advancing prices for all positions up to March next year.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 15-10-0, for July at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 15-10-0, for August/September at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 15-10-0 for October/December at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 15 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-4-0.

40"—9 ozs. for July at Rs. 16-12-0.
40"—10 ozs. for October/December at Rs. 19.
Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for July/August at Rs 23.

Hessian Bags 54 x 27 hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. for June at Rs. 34-8-0, for July at Rs. 34-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 34.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 20-7-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-10-0, for early July at Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 21-10-0, for July at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-10-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-10-0, for August/September at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-10-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 19-14-0 for January/March at Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-12-0.

40"—12 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23 basis.
38"—12 ozs./40" for Ready at Rs. 23 basis.
45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 21, for July at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-4-0.

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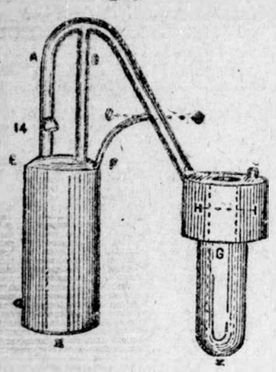

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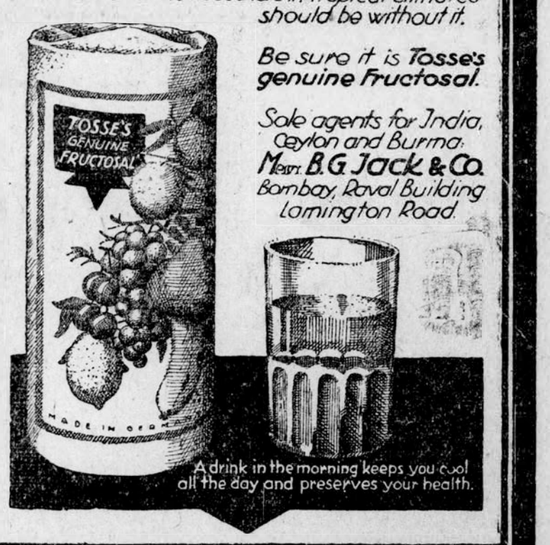

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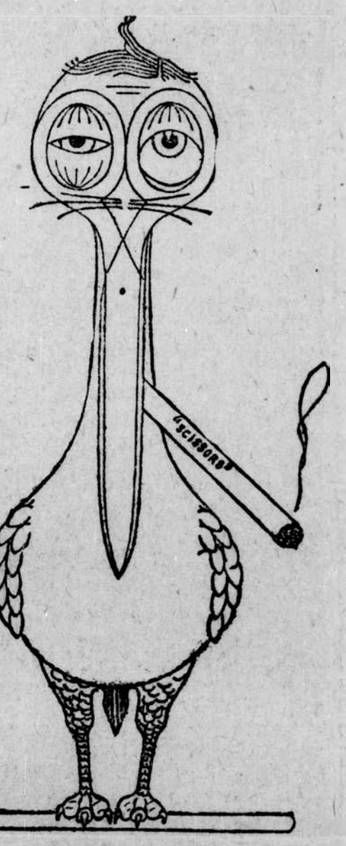

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